FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

- Todor Zhivkov's Activities in Sliven Reported C 1
  - Official Welcome C 1
  - Details of Activities C 1
  - Visit to Kotel C 1
- Daily Views Weinberger's Persian Gulf Tour C 1
- BTA Objects to Cancellation of Von Karajan Tour C 2
- Daily Views Polish Economic Development C 3
- Lukanov Delegation Visits SRV, Signs Documents C 4
- Stanishev Meets Nicaraguan Officials in Sofia C 4
- Doynov, Delegation Return From PCF Congress C 4
- Iranian Communications Minister Visits Sofia C 5
  - Meeting With Tanchev C 5
  - Press Conference Remarks C 5
  - Activities Summed Up C 5
- Economic Delegation Departs for Budapest 15 Feb C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Western Actions, Views Toward Poland Criticized D 1
  - U.S. Aims Scored D 1
  - CSCE Delegate Comments D 2
- Salvadoran Delegation Arrives for Visit 14 Feb D 2
- Hula, Economic Delegation Leave for GDR Talks D 2
- Jasemi, Iranian Delegation Depart 12 Feb D 3
  - More on Press Conference [RUDE PRAVO 11 Feb] D 3
  - Departure Noted D 3
- Iranian National Day Observances Marked D 3
  - Khomeyni Receives Journalists [RUDE PRAVO 11 Feb] D 3
  - Leaders Send Greetings [RUDE PRAVO 11 Feb] D 4
- Haman Address at Miners' TU Conference Reported D 4
- Indra Presents Award to Assembly Official D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Honecker Berlin Speech to Party Officials E 1
- Geneva Delegate Herder Meets FRG Counterpart E 10
- Polish Ministry Delegation Ends Visit 10 Feb [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Feb] E 10

HUNGARY

- Puja Returns From Visit to Poland 14 Feb F 1
- Recent Polish Developments Reported, Analyzed F 1
  - Hungary a 'Proven Friend' [MAGYAR HIRLAP 11 Feb] F 1
  - FRG Restricts Soviet Diplomats F 2
  - Labecki, Gdansk Workers' Views F 2
- ESTI HIRLAP Interviews Nagy on Foreign Policy F 4
- MAGYAR NEMZET Views Madrid CSCE Meeting F 6

- Iranian Anniversary Observances Held in Budapest F 7
  - Goodwill Delegation's Visit F 7
  - National Day Celebrated F 7
- MSZMP's Sarlos Receives Salvadoran Delegation F 8
- Gaspar, ILO Official Hold 11 Feb Havana Talks F 8
- Havasi Departs on Official Visit to Cuba 13 Feb F 8
- Marothy, Soviet Officials Attend Ceremony F 8
- MTI Reports Death of MSZMP Member Miklos Ajtai F 8

POLAND

- 'Hostile' Demonstration Reported in Poznan G 1
  - Students on Disturbances G 1
- State of Emergency Measures Renewed in Swidnik G 2
- Easing of Restrictions Reported in Gdansk G 2
- Time Bomb Found in Lubin City Gas Station G 3
- Militiaman Wounded in Restaurant Quarrel G 3
- DZIENNIK BALTYCKI Cites Glemp Sermon on Restraint G 3
- Reportage on Walewski Spy Trial in Warsaw G 5
  - Death Sentence Sought G 5
  - Prosecutor's Address G 5
  - Final Pleas Entered G 6
  - Walewski Sentenced to 25 Years G 7
  - Walewski on Spasowski, Rurarz G 8
- TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Trial of Strike Leaders [2 Feb] G 8
- Martial Law Violators' Sentences Reported [TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Feb] G 10
- Solidarity Functionaries Tried for TU Activity G 11
  - Transbud Strike Organizer G 11
  - Sub-Beskids Chairman G 11
- Government Presidium Meeting Reported 12 Feb G 12
- Rakowski Interviewed on Martial Law G 13
- DER SPIEGEL Excerpts From Rakowski Secret Speech [Hamburg, 15 Feb] G 17
- Price Changes in Agriculture Introduced G 19
- Krasinski Sees Food Market 'Settling Down' G 19
- Politburo Appraises Situation of Economic Reform [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Feb] G 19
- TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses Causes of Crisis G 20
- ZYCIE WARSZAWY Criticizes U.S. Embassy Actions G 21
- Fishing Fleet Leaves United States Waters G 21
- Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja Departs 13 Feb G 21
  - Airport Interview G 21
  - Communique Reported G 22
- Troop Exercise With USSR Reported in Silesia G 24
- Reportage on PZPR Leadership Activities G 24
  - Mokrzyszczak Interviewed [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Feb] G 24
  - Orzechowski Speaks at Leszno G 28
  - Orzechowski on Intelligentsia G 29
  - Milewski Chairs Law Commission G 29
  - PZPR Expulsions Appealed G 29
  - Plenum Preparations Discussed G 30
- ZSL, Pax Officials Hold Cooperation Talks G 30

ROMANIA

- Haig Holds Meeting, Press Conference on Visit H 1
  - Arrives 12 Feb H 1
  - Arrival Statement H 1
  - Confers With Andrei H 1
  - Talks With Ceausescu H 2
  - Press Conference, Departure H 3
- State Council Decree on Farm-Food Produce Prices H 4
- SCINTEIA on Geneva Disarmament Committee H 7
- Briefs: Trade Agreement With Cuba H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

- New Albanian Disorder Reported in Kosovo 14 Feb I 1
  - Initial Belgrade Radio Report I 1
  - Further Belgrade Radio Report I 1
  - Pristina Meeting on Incident I 2
  - RILINDJA Comment I 2
  - Earlier Kosovo Joint Session I 3
  - Situation in Presevo I 5
- Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Presidium Views Kosovo I 5
- Titograd Meeting Views Albanian TV Penetration [Djikanovic in POLITIKA 9 Feb] I 7
- Army Paper on Zadar Albanian Nationalist Trial [Miletic in NARODNA ARMIJA 4 Feb] I 7
- Poland's Kubiak Receives Yugoslav Envoy I 8
- Sundic Scores Use of Polish Issue at CSCE I 9
- FEC's Dragan Comments on Talks in Washington I 10
- Siberian Gas Pipeline Ramifications Viewed [POLITIKA] I 10
- Kostic Denies Rumors on Foreign Debt, Inflation I 10
- Delegate Franic Addresses Havana WFTU Meeting I 11
- Vrhovec Meets With Visiting Egyptian Delegation I 11

TODOR ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES IN SLIVEN REPORTED

Official Welcome

AU121045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, is visiting Sliven today. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee; Vasil Zlatev, chairman of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and party and state leaders of the city and the okrug as well as by many citizens. Comrade Todor Zhivkov unveiled the monument of Subi Dimitrov, a loyal son of the party and the people, member of the Spanish International Brigades and a worker of the communist International. Wreaths of gratitude were laid at the monument by public and political organizations and by workers' collectives of the city and okrug.

Details of Activities

AU131732 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] During his visit to the Sliven Okrug, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met the members of the Siliven Okrug party committee bureau and of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, spoke about the tasks facing the okrug party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Trencho Kunev, chairman of the okrug trade unions, presented Comrade Zhivkov with an accountability report by the okrug workers' collectives on drawing up the 1982 counterplans. The first party and state leader positvely assessed the work of the communists and of all working people in the okrug in fulfilling the party's tasks. He spoke about the basic trends toward the country's development in 1982 as well as during the 5-year plan.

Accompanied by okrug and city leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Subi Dimitrov woolen-textile combine and inspected the modern complex of shops and studios attached to the economic directorate for local industry and everyday services in Sliven.

Visit to Kotel

AU131513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The citizens of the town of Kotel today cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. At the municipality house, Georgi Bonchev, first secretary of the Kotel party municipal committee, read a report on the development of the Kotel region and on the work performed by the people of the conurbation system in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later visited the mausoleum of Rakovski and of the figures of the Bulgarian national revival from Kotel and paid respect to the founder of the Bulgarian national revival movement. He also visited the new exhibition in the town's natural museum and an architectural display in Zheravna village.

DAILY VIEWS WEINBERGER'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR

AU121442 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Ambitions for Military Deployment" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Ivanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Beirut correspondent, comments of the week's tour of U. S. Defence Minister Weinberger of the Persian Gulf area.

The author emphasizes that Weinberger's choice of visiting Saudi Arabia and Oman as the last stage of his trip is not by chance because Washington relies on these very countries for carrying through its plans of building a military bloc in the Persian Gulf, put under the so-called American umbrella.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent points out: "The fact that the setting up of a special American-Saudi military commission was proclaimed after eight-hour talks of Weinberger with his Saudi counterpart, preceded by numerous meetings with the other Saudi Arabian leaders, is indicative of a pressure being exerted on Riyadh to bind up with the USA in a military way. There are no details about the role of the commission for the time being, but obviously Washington considers it a tool for consolidating and expanding its military and strategical positions in the countries of the area."

Mr Konstantin Ivanov points out that this time, too, the long-time exerted U.S. pressure on accepting the stand of the Reagan administration that "the danger for the Arab states comes from the Soviet Union" and therefore the point of the intended military alliance of the Gulf countries should be turned that way, has remained futile.

More tolerant in this respect is the regime in Oman, the correspondent stresses, because it makes available territory for the building of U.S. bases. As far as Jordan is concerned, the accent is laid on the possibilities for expanding the supplies of weapon and in particular of rockets and improved F-16 fighters.

The U.S. friendship demonstrations to the Arab states and the concern over the security in the area and especially in the Persian Gulf, are aimed only at facilitating the U.S. settling in that part of the world, Mr Ivanov winds up.

BTA OBJECTS TO CANCELLATION OF VON KARAJAN TOUR

AU121950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Report on BTA announcement]

[Text] As is known, concerts of the world-famous Austrian conductor, Herbert von Karajan, had long been scheduled to take place in Sofia on 13 and 14 February 1982. He was supposed to conduct the West Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. The Bulgarian music audience and all cultured people have heard to their disappointment that they will not be able to enjoy Von Karajan's great art, since the concerts will not take place.

The reason for this is that at the very last moment, on 4 February only one week before the tour, the general manager of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra demanded in a categorical manner that a new clause should be included in the contract signed between the orchestra and the Bulgarian artists' agency -- Sofia Concert -- a clause which implies a political element. This is an unprecedented practice in relations between concert agencies. Actually a political demand has been voiced, which is in drastic contradiction with the principles of the quadripartite determining the states of West Berlin signed between the USSR, and the United States, France and the United Kingdom on 3 September 1971. An attempt is now being made to take advantage of a purely cultural event -- a concert of the West Berlin Philharmonic in the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- in order to demonstrate the illegal assertion that West Berlin is part of the FRG.

Those circles who are backing this political maneuver are very well aware of the stand adopted by the Bulgarian side on the question of the status of West Berlin, which is in full accordance with the principles of the quadripartite agreement. The fact that such a clause was imposed at the last moment can be received only as an intentional wish to take advantage of the international cultural exchange for other goals.

The Bulgarian cultural public expresses the hope that the meeting with the great artist Herbert von Karajan, whom it deeply respects, will nevertheless take place, the BTA announcement points out in closing.

DAILY VIEWS POLISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU131429 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Favorable Symptoms in the Polish Economy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Feb (BTA) -- A signed article in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out today that contrary to the pessimistic assessments and forecasts for the state of the Polish economy, made in the Western press two months ago, now changes for the better are becoming ever more clearly outlined in Poland.

"For two months now Poland has been living under the conditions of martial law. In all spheres of her daily life are noticed the signs of socio-political and economic stabilization" stresses the author of the article, emphasizing the historical significance of this step for the country.

The analysis of the economic development over these two months points to the good rates at which the production of coal is growing. "It is not accidental" writes the paper, "that coal-mining is the first and foremost thing the Poles must do to start getting them out of the hard crisis. And they did begin with it".

Further on the article quotes data on the rates of growth in the other branches of the economy, which give grounds, for the time being at least, for a cautious optimism, because many of the enterprises are operating with only parts of their full capacity. The reasons for this lie in the shortage of raw and other materials. This mostly concerns the newly-built capacities, the production of which is associated with imports of raw and other materials from the Western countries.

Particularly difficult is still the problem of supplying the people with food, though the food is rationed. Though last year's agricultural output was good, it still falls far behind the demands of the population. Considerable is also the deficit in the balance of grain and fodder, further aggravated by the "sanctions" of the United States, which hold back the traditional export of major quantities of grain for Poland.

The commentary goes on to stress that the initiatives undertaken by the government for long-term incentives for the farm workers have caused a tangible revival over the last week in the purchase points for swine, cattle and grain.

"In the efforts at overcoming all sorts of troubles Poland relies on assistance from the countries of the socialist community. Besides the aid of industrial goods and products, her partners from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, have stepped up to the maximum their deliveries of raw and other materials. The imports of a number of industrial elements, previously obtained from the capitalist world, are now under agreements with the socialist countries, writes the author.

The February rise in the prices of foods, electric energy and fuels, of industrial products, required by the economic reform, too, is assessed as a success.

Pointing out that price rises have never been acclaimed by citizens, even when they are accompanied with compensations and that the attempts at price rises in Poland in 1970, 1976 and 1980 stood behind undesirable sociopolitical events, the author stresses that at present the unfavorable psychological barriers were overcome mainly as a result of a broad preliminary political work among the population. "In precisely that light should be assessed the success of the reforms of prices" he says. For the first time the project for the new prices was published and discussed ahead of its translation into life, thus making the public familiar with it. According to competent sociological surveys more than 70 percent of the citizens have been vonvinced of the urgency of price rises as the sole way of closing the scissors between demand and supply.

"The assertion of the new prices is a time-consuming process but its calm outset predetermines to a great extent the successful end of this complex operation. In this way one more important condition is being ensured for the improvement of the economic mechanism in the national economy, one more lever for the overcoming of the crisis, for ensuring lasting preconditions for the upward socialist development of the country" reads the commentary in conclusion.

LUKANOV DELEGATION VISITS SRV, SIGNS DOCUMENTS

AU132029 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 82

[BTA correspondent's report from Hanoi: "Bulgarian-Vietnam Cooperation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Feb -- A Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation visited Vietnam from 9 through 13 February at the invitation of the Vietnam Government.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council ofthe Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who expressed his great satisfaction with the aid the BCP and the Bulgarian Government have rendered to the building of socialism in Vietnam, and with the Bulgarian support for the Vietnamese policy of peace and cooperation in South-East Asia. Satisfaction was also expressed with the emerging possibilities for furthering the cooperation and integration between the economies of the two fraternal countries, with the Vietnamese party to the talks showing interest in studying and mastering the experience of the BCP and Bulgaria in the building up of socialism.

At meetings with Vietnamese officials, and at the talks between the delegations of the two countries, the possibilities were reviewed for further promoting the economic ties. Special attention was paid to cooperation in tobacco-growing, rubber and coffee production, to geology and the timber industry.

A protocol on the talks was signed and a a trade protocol between Bulgaria and Vietnam in (?oil) and a cooperation agreement on stepping up geological prospecting on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

STANISHEV MEETS NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL IN SOFIA

AU121959 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Feb (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the visiting here secretary of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua, Mr (Rene Nunez). In a cordial and friendly atmosphere [words indistinct] some questions pertaining to the further development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and exchanged information on the tasks they are solving at present.

DOYNOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PCF CONGRESS

AU121422 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The delegation of the BCP headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov returned from France today. The delegation attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party and participated in its work. The delegation was welcomed at the Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Bozhinov and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

IRANIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITS SOFIA

AU092017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] On 9 February, Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Morteza Nabavi, Iranian minister of post, telegraph and telephone, and leader of the Iranian delegation which is visiting Bulgaria. Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, took part in the meeting. Satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations after the 1979 Iranian revolution was expressed, and the possibilities of further developing economic cooperation were outlined.

Press Conference Remarks

AU092021 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb (BTA) -- An Iranian minister accused the U.S. today in backing pro-American groupings trying to destablize the situation in the country. At a press conference in Sofia Iran's minister of post offices, telegraphs and telephones, Mr Morteza Nabavi, stated that the U.S. is the reason for the outbreak of the Irano-Iraqi war. The aggressive nature of the U.S. Government poses a threat to the whole mankind, he stressed. Dwelling on the situation in Iran, Mr Morteza Nabavi emphasized [words indistinct] still more stable, and the monarchists and Bani-Sadr whom he called "political castway" have lost any backing. The relations of Bulgaria and Iran are (?getting) more active and many spheres exist where there are possibilities for expanding the cooperation, Mr Morteza Nabavi stressed.

Activities Summed Up

AU101501 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Morteza Nabavi, minister of posts, telegraph and telephones of Iran, paid a visit here from February 7 through 10.

He was received by Mr. Petur Tanchev, vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Rumen Serbezov, minister of the light industry.

In the course of the talks the state and prospects of Bulgaro-Iranian relations were discussed. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of bilateral relations after the 1979 revolution in Iran, as well as willingness to further these relations by their expanding and strengthening. It was underlined that good possibilities exist for economic cooperation. Some other matters of mutual interest were also discussed.

The Iranian minister visited different Bulgarian enterprises and research institutes. We evinced interest in production of communication equipment.

In 1981 Bulgaro-Iranian trade grew considerably. Forms of joint production have been outlined. Cooperation is being developed in some spheres of mechanical engineering.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST 15 FEB

AU151526 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A Bulgarian economic and government delegation, headed by Spanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Budapest today. The delegation will participate in the regular session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

WESTERN ACTIONS, VIEWS TOWARD POLAND CRITICIZED

U.S. Arms Scored

LD141614 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Editor Michal Berko foreign policy commentary on past week's events]

[Excerpts] The Madrid CSCE meeting which resumed after a lengthy adjournment, was and remains an event that reflected most during the past week the current state of international development in all its complexity. Washington had been preparing for the meeting in a way that recalled one of the Turkish invasions of Slovakia. With similar ruthlessness but couched in eloquent but farfetched language, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave a signal for an attack against everything that has been achieved since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in the field of cooperation, coexistence, relaxation and security between East and West.

So far Washington has failed to deliver a single proof of the truthfulness of their claim that the constitutional course of action taken by the Polish state bodies was imposed by the Soviet Union. Not only is this an insult to Polish statehood and the Polish people, but it is a common lie. Apart from the testimony of the traitors and hired agents in the service of the American intelligence organization, the CIA, the West does not have any proof yet about the truthfulness of this American claim.

Equally tragicomic is what U.S. and Western propaganda writes about some kind of imposed Soviet system in Poland. Their blindness goes so far in this respect that they do not want to see anything Polish in Poland, be it in the positive or negative sense. After all, what has the 5-hour televised funeral of Cardinal Wyszynski, to take one example, to do with the Soviet Union? Can one possibly compare the situation in the Polish countryside with that in the Soviet Union? Can one compare the reckless credits policy of the previous Polish leadership with the impressive credits in the Soviet Union, which are mutually advantageous also for the Western side? The former leadership's policy of license, whose consequences the Polish economy will have to bear for a long time to come, was just as different, to say the least.

And this not to mention the entire problem of the emergence of Solidarity, which is finished, and the role of the church, which is again entering publicly and openly into risky political games on a world-wide scale. After all, no one in the world believes the Vatican's denials that it does not agree with the policy of sanctions against Poland, as U.S. President Reagan publicly revealed. This merely shows what kind of farce is being played with Poland and Europe and between the Vatican and the White House.

But there are people still living in Europe who remember the times when the holy church did not regard it as its moral duty to do something extra to save the victims of Fascism. The crisis around Poland and attempts to misuse it today justly evoke recollections and parallels.

No one wants to conceal the fact that the events in Poland are causing problems. The thing is, however, to give assistance to the Polish people to enable them to extricate themselves from the present difficulties as soon as possible. And here lies the true difference between the approach to this problem between the capitalist countries headed by the United States and the countries of the socialist community. If the politicians on the Rhine or in the White House think, by the internationalization and the aggravation of the discussion about the constitutional course of action taken by the Polish leadership to put an end to the upheavals in the country, that they will bring about a kind of disintegration of socialism, they would do far better if they (?dropped) this idea as soon as possible.

The forcibly imposed Polish week in Madrid demonstrates the depth of the moral perversity in U.S. policy. More and more people in the West are gradually and increasingly coming to realize what kind of dangers are hidden behind it. Leonid Brezhnev, the highest party and state representative of the Soviet Union, pointed this out recently during his meeting with the working group of the Socialist International when he said that the situation has never been so serious since World War II. Let us recall that in 1962 it was the so-called Cuban crisis when the world stood on the threshold of a catastrophe. Today the world of capital and world imperialism is again reverting to threats and force, to a further escalation of the arms race because it has come to understand that a peaceful life, cooperation and coexistence between the systems with different social orders is strengthening the socialist countries and is creating preconditions for the historic victory of socialism. This is why it is not enough for Washington and the West that the Polish leadership is providing all information about its progress in resolving the situation in the country, information ranging from the number of detainees up to the course of the court proceedings, and that the International Red Cross has been given the opportunity to find out for itself the kind of conditions in which the leaders of the so-called Solidarity are living today -- the selfsame paople who wanted to undermine the country.

Jaruselski's Poland is still not to the liking of Washington; but Turkey, where executions take place daily; Latin America, where killings occur daily with the awareness and in accordance with Washington's instructions; the Middle East where Israel is annexing the territories of neighboring countries -- all, in the view of the United States and the Reagan administration, is in order. And the socialist countries are supposed to agree with all this. But no one will take such a moral responsibility on himself in this respect. The policy of sanctions against the socialist countries proves those who started it are guilty of a moral lapse and a dangerous loss of judgment.

CSCE Delegate Comments

LD121720 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation leader, Radoslav Klein, spoke today at the plenary session of the resumed Madrid CSCE meeting. He expressed the view that, despite the complexity of the international political situation, objective conditions for a successful conclusion of the meeting still exist. He condemned the endeavors of the Western countries to include the so-called Polist issue on the agenda of the Madrid meeting and said that any evaluation of the internal development in Poland during the meeting would contradict the principles of international law, the UN Charter and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 14 FEB

LD142208 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 14 Feb (CTK) -- A delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Salvadorean Revolutionary Democratic Front arrived here today, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front.

The delegation is led by Ruben Sanchez, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

HULA ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GDR TALKS

LD151116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague by air for Berlin today to take part in the 24th session of the joint CSSR-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The delegation is headed by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier.

JASEMI, IRANIAN DELEGATION DEPART 12 FEB

More on Press Conference

AU121314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "U.S. Policy Has No Chance of Succeeding"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Wednesday afternoon, at the Iranian Embassy in Prague, 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists.

He spoke about the outcome of the Iranian revolution, which overthrew the shah's regime 3 years ago, freed the country from the bondage of U.S. imperialism and opened new prospects for the Iranian people. But the United States continues to strive to influence developments in Iran. It has already plotted several conspiracies and supports extremist groups within the country. To defend its strategic interests in the area of the Persian Gulf, it is ready to carry out armed actions, having no regard for the nations of the regions. However, in Vietnam and other countries it ought to have convinced itself that such a policy has no chance of succeeding, 'Abdollah Jasemi said. The Iranian people are ready to take up arms and ward off any attempt at aggression.

He further spoke about the internal political situation in the country and about the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for national liberation movements. Replying to journalists' questions, he said that cooperation between Iran and Czechoslovakia has a long tradition, especially in the economic sphere, and expressed the conviction that the present visit by the Iranian delegation will be useful for further intensifying mutual relations.

Departure Noted

LD121604 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdollah Jasemi, which visited Czechoslovakia on the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution, today ended its stay and left Prague. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and others.

IRANIAN NATIONAL DAY OBSERVANCES MARKED

Khomeyni Receives Journalists

AU121328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Report by unnamed CTK correspondent: "Imam Khomeyni Received Group of Czechoslovak Journalists"]

[Text] Tehran, 10 Feb (CTK correspondent) -- The celebrations on the third anniversary of the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy are culminating in Tehran. All day yesterday masses of the capital's population were streaming to the Imam Khomeyni's residence in north Tehran. The highest representative of the Iranian revolution also received foreign guests attending the celebrations, including a group of Czechoslovak journalists. In a brief speech, Imam Khomeyni emphasized that the current developments in Iran are preserving and must also in the future preserve their anti-imperialist character. He condemned the U.S. Middle East policy and the Israli expansionist endeavors in the Arab world.

Leaders Send Greetings

AU121312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 82 p 1

[CTK report: "On the Occasion of the National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Imam Khomeyni and Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of their country's national day.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated on the same occasion (Mir) Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, too, sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Akbar Veleyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

HAMAN ADDRESS AT MINERS' TU CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD132228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Delegates representing workers from 12 branches of the national economy gathered today at Czech and Slovak conferences of individual trade unions in order to evaluate the activities of trade union members before the coming 10th All-Trade Union Congress. Their discussions are characterized primarily by the responsible attitude of the organs of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement toward the exacting tasks of further constructing an advanced socialist society and by the resolve to tackle in a practical way problems at individual places of work -- an attitude commended by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the speech delivered at the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Industry in Hradec Kralove today.

He recalled that the demanding program adopted at the 16th party congress calls for the systematic strengthening of the equilibrium and balanced development of the economy as well as ensuring that the supply side of the economy is balanced better with its demand side. All such measures are, as he said, aimed at strengthening and developing socialist society with a view to providing social guarantees for the people and creating conditions for the sound development of the economy. This constitutes the basic condition if we are to maintain and further develop social guarantees and securities of life of our people in the years to come. Comrade Josef Haman described the fuel and energy problem as one of the central problems in the further development of our economy as well as constituting the cardinal issue of its effectiveness. When he spoke about measures concerning social welfare, the living and working conditions of the workers employed in the mining industry, he said they tackle in a comprehensive way all aspects of the life and work of this vanguard detachment of the working class and at the same time expressed his conviction that miners will respond to them by increased output and efforts to fulfill and whenever possible surpass this year's plan both in the actual output and in preparatory work.

INDRA PRESENTS AWARD TO ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL

LD152054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of Labor for long-term selfless political activity to (Oldrich Baca), head of the Political-Organizational Committee of the office of the Federal Assembly, on his 60th birthday. The high state distinction and a letter of congratulations from the Federal Assembly was presented today to Comrade Baca by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

HONECKER BERLIN SPEECH TO PARTY OFFICIALS

LD121908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 12 Feb 82

["From the Speech by Erich Honecker at the Meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with First Secretaries of the SED Kreis Executives" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- A conference of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with first secretaries of the SED kreis executives took place in Berlin today. The party's tasks in successfully implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions were on the agenda. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about them.

Present at the conference in the Central Committee building were the members and candidate members of the Politburo, Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Horst Dohlus, Central Committee secretary; Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary; Joachim Hermann, Central Committee secretary; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk; Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Inge Lange, Central Committee secretary; Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive. Present were the first secretaries of the bezirk executives, Central Committee department heads and other leading officials.

Erich Honecker said that the purpose of the conference was to discuss the tasks which, after the third Central Committee meeting, had become the basis of the party's work and called forth creative initiatives everywhere in our country. He thanked the SED members and candidate members, bezirk and kreis executives and basic organization executives for their unremitting work in successfully implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions.

Dealing with current foreign policy issues, he said that the international situation had grown more accute since the third SED Central Committee meeting. The most aggressive circles of NATO, particularly in the United States, are making the Polish events a pretext for aggravating, behind a veil of lies and slanders, the policy they have long pursued of wildly stepping up the arms race.

"In this situation we, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, believe it is our task to confront the policy of exacerbating the international situation, pursued above all by the U.S. administration, with the solid front of the states of the socialist community. By an effective coordination of their activities in the world arena, with due respect for the consideration of the legitimate interests of all sides, the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, mutually beneficial cooperation and sincere and constructive dialogue must be made to prevail."

The peoples in all continents were deeply worried by the growing danger of war and were making an effort to overcome international tensions. This peace movement cut across parties and borders and contained all elements [needed] in order, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to banish the dangers which threaten world peace [coming] from the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

Dealing with his recent meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt, Erich Honecker said that they had devoted most of their time to the issue of securing peace and to the problem of disarmament. He [Honecker] affirmed the necessity to resolve one of the most acute problems of our times, the problem linked with the plans to site new U.S. nuclear intermediate range weapons in West Europe, above all in the FRG.

The course of their exchanges had shown that, in international relations developed in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, there is a chance of successfully defending the cause of peace.

The Federal Government's efforts, in conjunction with an attitude of partnership on the peace issue, to facilitate a greater measure of normality in GDR-FRG relations here being matched with interest. The GDR took a positive view of the recent statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French Premier Pierre Mauroy opposing the insistence by the U.S. President and his secretary of state, Haig, on sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. Premier Mauroy had said that an economic blockade would be a grave act which could lead to war.

The prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, had pilloried the duplicity of the United States and said that, under U.S. influence, the EEC and NATO were directing all attention to Poland, as if there were no problems in their own region. The prime minister of Denmark, Anker Jorgensen, had criticized the dual morality of the U.S. administration, pointing out that Washington did indeed lament a lot about Poland, but supported the junta in El Salvador not only with money but also with weapons.

As regards the previous progress of the Madrid meeting, it had been known for a long time that the United States of America was more interested in the arms race than in this meeting. One had to ask, who was lending them a hand in the sabotaging of the Madrid conference under flimsy pretexts? Basically, it was those who are using the tragic events in Poland as a welcome excuse to attempt to change the map of Europe by means of their policy of threats and boycott. This, and the ploy with sanctions, was a hopeless, but dangerous attempt.

On the issues of arms control and disarmament Erich Honecker stressed the program proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union's proposals for a gradual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons by NATO and the USSR, while maintaining the balance of both sides as regards the weapons involved in all stages of reduction, clearly showed that the Soviet Union, irrespective of the slander campaign of those who are involved in the arms race, and in agreement with their allies, continue on the course of the solution of the most important problem of the present: the safeguarding of peace.

In the face of the growing signs of crisis in the capitalist countries, real existing socialism -- especially in our time -- has proved itself to be the only alternative to capitalism, the mightiest bulwark of peace, of progress, of the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. The capitalist world, on the other hand, was once against caught up inthe vortex of an international economic crisis. Capitalist crisis and war had been linked throughout history and more than once had brought catastrophic results, Erich Honecker explained.

On the basis of facts, he reinforced the view that, since the beginning of the 1970's, a very special kind of interrelation had been demonstrated between general and cyclical crises. Deep structural and cyclical crisis processes of unprecedented variety, dimensions, duration and with complex effects characterized it. Bourgeois experts could not as yet predict when most capitalist industrial countries would get out of the trough of the present crisis and see the prospect of the next. The monopolies have got the inflationary spiral going to a previously unknown degree. The army of unemployed in the industrial capitalist countries grew from 17 million in 1979 to its present number -- 28.5 million out of work. Monopoly capital callously exploits unemployment as a bludgeon aimed at wages. Increased arms demands the most modern technologies and creates even more unemployment.

"In view of what is happening under capitalism," the growing strength of real socialism, the development of its virtues and values fills us with great satisfaction. In the 65th year since the Great Socialist October Revolution and the 33d year of the GDR, we can rightly claim that socialism, from its inception as the power of the workers and peasants in 1917, has inexorably continued its triumphant progress in spite of all obstacles and difficulties.

IN this brief span of time it has done incomparably more for the interests of the people, for peace, for work and bread, education and culture, law and liberty, democracy and humanism than all previous social systems combined." Our socialist community has proved itself to be an alliance of a new type. The GDR is firmly rooted in it. That remains the prerequisite for its continued successful development.

We are at all times aware of our responsibility, at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, to do everything we can in order to improve the international situation. We underlined the interest of the peoples in concrete and positive results of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear intermediate-range weapons. The Soviet Union, he said, was making a constructive contribution.

Erich Honecker then turned in some detail to domestic affairs. Work centers on a further increase in economic performance, he said. The 5-year plan translates the contents of the 10th SED Congress into specific, quantifiable tasks for the various sectors and work teams in the national economy and other social fields.

The 1981 results show that, by means of the SED's economic strategy, the GDR can develop its economic performance to match the demands of social progress. In 1981 the produced national income rose by 5 percent, totaling M196 billion -- an increase achieved almost completely by intensifying production and improving the cost-yield ratio. This is of basic importance for future work. Only thus can our success be consolidated at the required pace. The imput per unit of output of major sources of energy, raw materials and materials was 5 percent less in 1981 than in 1980.

Erich Honecker cited the efforts to save more energy and replace heating oil and coal by indigenous lignite to demonstrate how the GDR economy passed important tests last year and reacted with notable flexibility to new conditions. The consumption of coal was lowered by 31 percent, of coke by 16 percent and of heating oil by 15 percent compared with 1980. Lignite output target was exceeded by 5.1 million tons. Some newly developed opencast workings were started ahead of schedule and existing workings were purposefully rationalized. This was just one of many important changes in the economic fabric which proceeded, not entirely without friction but without serious economic dislocation, with steady economic growth, full employment and without cutting back the planned improvement of material and cultural living standards.

In housing construction 1981 saw the highest annual result with 185,350 newly built or modernized dwellings -- 10,850 more than planned. Since 1971 housing had improved for over 4.8 million citizens; 14,205 creches were completed, 25, 663 new nursery school places, 2,749 classrooms, 158 high schools and 3,811 places in retirement and nursing homes were provided. In 1981 the money provided from public funds to improve material and cultural living standards rose by M5.3 billion to the formidable sum of M58 billion. Net money incomes and retail trade turnover rose considerably.

The repercussions of the deep crisis in the capitalist countries, the arms buildup by NATO, specifically of the United States, left its mark on some socialist countries. But it is important to know that it is perfectly possible to take successful counteraction. The advantages of a socialist planned economy, consistently used by economic policy planners, had doubtless proved themselves. Thus the considerable economic potential, above all the high level of skills and industry of the working people, were at their most telling. The speaker praised the closer cooperation with the Soviet Union, the long-term policy of deciding questions as they come up on the path to today's efficient industrial state, and the improvement of socialist planning and management. We never lost sight of the fact that good work in the interests of society must be worthwhile for the individual. There is much work, the work of our citizens, behind the figures in our annual statistics.

After dealing with major external economic problems, Erich Honecker turned to the task of progressively continuing in the years ahead the improvement in economic efficiency achieved in 1981. He praised the great mass initiative for which Rohrkombinat Riesa tube mill had provided important pointers. He referred to the competition appeals and pledges by trade unionists in the Senftenberg lignite combine, Zeiss works and other teams to raise productivity, speed, scientific-technological advance, add higher value to output, save materials and energy and return stocks of raw materials, materials and money allocations.

To successfully continue the policy of the main task in the 1980's, economic efficiency and cost-benefit ratios must be radically improved. The pace of advance which we are planning is based on the potential of modern science and technology. That is the decisive sector. While all reserves, major and minor, must be used, truly decisive progress today starts at the drawing board and in the laboratory.

In 1981 new and more highly developed products totaling M26 billion had been produced, about four times as much as in 1975. So the trend is in the right direction. What matters is not only improving existing products but, even more, introducing new products. He named enterprises where new and further developed products account for over one half of total output as well as enterprises which, with a proportion of less than 5 percent, are not doing their job. Every combine must plan to swiftly raise the proportion of new, high-grade products. The fruits of todays intellectual labor should pay off not only after a lag of 3 or 4 years. We need them as soon as possible.

In this context he dealt with the tasks of the party organizations, which should not of course assess technical parameters of a product or process. The questions they should ask refer to increased productivity, the consumption of energy and materials, costs and export proceeds. The demand in terms of scientific-technological performance hinges on these criteria. Party executives must draw from them their conclusions for their political-ideological work.

The effective advancement of science and technology starts with a trusting relationship with research and development cadres and teams. He spoke of the proven practice of the party organizations concentrating their influence on the preparation, defense and implementation of the tasks set out in commitment files. It is one of the chief advantages of combines that they combine science, production and foreign trade and that management can deal with their essential interaction.

In this connection, Erich Honecker said that the start of the 1982 plan has been good but has not fully met the criteria arising from the economic strategy formulated by the 10th SED Congress for the 1980's. The economic results of the various combines vary a good deal. Some combines recorded a 10 percent or higher growth of output per working day in January; in others, the output per working day was below the level of the same period last year.

The key point in the work of the party and the government authorities is to concentrate their ideological and organizational efforts on fulfilling the 1982 economic plan. At the forthcoming seminar of the Central Committee and the government with combined chief managers and the Central Committee organizers a great interchange of experience should be conducted in order to spread the example of the best and to help laggards achieve the level of the more advanced.

While industrial production is planned to rise by 5.1 percent, the 1982 plan provides for hardly any growth in stocks of raw materials and materials. In certain fields they will be even lower than in 1981. As a rule of thumb 1 percent more output calls for about 1 percent less input per unit of materials and energy.

On this basis Erich Honecker explained various measures designed to make better use of indigenous raw materials and above all to replace imported liquid fuels and coal by lignite. To this end lignite output will be raised over the previous targets to 295 million by 1985. The use of lignite in carbon-based chemistry will be speeded up. Heating oil, diesel fuel and petrol must be saved on a major scale. To replace heating oil by lignite can be called the very core of these measures. More intelligent thought should be given to the use to which petroleum and its derivatives are to be applied and what they should not be used for. No one is under the illusion that this is an uncomplicated task. Intelligence and commonsense are required as much as consistency in action.

In all sorts of fields there is a need for constructive solutions which will lead to major savings while taking due account of the requirements of the people and the economy. The point is simply that one cannot consume more than one has, since the requirements of the people, still rising, must be satisfied and commuter traffic, medical services and other supply tasks must be provided for on the required scale. Consumption elsewhere must be not just cut down a little but must cut back substantially. He referred to the value of secondary raw materials. In 1980 22 million tons were used. By 1985 this figure is to rise to 30 million tons.

The speaker made concrete suggestions for the guidance to be given by kreis executives, for their fighting capacity and ideological influence as clearly reflected in upward production graphs and industrial efficiency. Erich Honecker cited examples to show that it is worthwhile comparing economic results between kreise.

The stronger accent on integrating new building, modernization and maintenance would add some new features to the housing construction program in the eighties. Housing construction would increasingly concentrate on sites within towns and villages, kreis towns and other smaller towns. That would save the high cost of development and agricultural land, lower the cost for space heating and local government services. The maintenance of the housing stock is one of the most important questions of local government, Erich Honecker said. He referred to the example of Zschopau and Rathenow Kreise. But in 61 kreise the building repair plans were not fulfilled. Among them were city kreise. He called on kreise executives to ensure that the much-improved supplies of building materials for the public should mainly benefit repair and maintenance measures.

The value of fixed capital assets in industry totals M320 billions, half of them are partly or fully automated machinery and plants. They are used 15 hours per calendar day. If they were used only 10 minutes longer per day, extra goods worth M4.5 billion could be produced. In view of utilization differences of up to 5 hours per day between metal processing combines alone, it ought to be possible to extend utilization time.

Regarding the use of robots, he said that only a few combines have fulfilled the target of releasing an average of 2.5 workers per robot. Three-shift machine utilization must become the norm.

Erich Honecker praised the fine results of the "Fewer People Produce More" drive initiated in Schwedt. He called for emulation of the example set by the Mansfeld combine, which in 1981 managed to lower the proportion of management and administrative staff far below the average in industry and to redeploy 500 working people for other tasks. Other passages dealt with improving working conditions, promoting bezirk-controlled combines and artisans, consumer goods production and improving the level and efficiency of retail trade.

Summing up, Erich Honecker said that the performance and international position of our economy are increasingly determined by the progressive sectors of industry which are directly linked to scientific advance. The example of microelectronics shows these development lines in the structure of our economy. While the GDR in 1970 produced practically no microelectronic products, microelectronics accounted for some 43 percent of the output of electronic components in 1981.

Measured by the international advance, this pace must be increased. The ability to combine science and production still more effectively and to develop the manufacturing profile accordingly will decide our future economic efficiency.

Erich Honecker dealt in detail with the results and tasks of agriculture, forestry and the food industry which in 1981 made a major contribution to the good performance of the GDR. It was evidence of the diligent work of cooperative farms and agricultural workers and the correctness of our Marxist-Leninist agricultural policy which will be ateadily continued in line with the 10th SED Congress decisions. The plan for state purchases of vegetable and animal products was fulfilled and exceeded last year in all items except for oil seeds and fruit. The pledges that senior agricultural management cadres made in their letter to the Central Committee have been redeemed. This provided important prerequisites for the stable supply of foodstuffs to the public and agricultural raw materials to industry. Export commitments have been fulfilled or exceeded.

Results in crops and stock production leave no doubt that the agricultural policy of the party and government has proved itself over decades. The new yardsticks now being discussed in conjunction with the preparations for the 12th farming congress are inherent in the nature of things. We must make general what has proved itself, and overcome what hinders us. In a nutshell for all our specialization we must not forget that agriculture and animal husbandry belong together. Naturally, the keypoints of our economic strategy for the 1980's essentially also apply to agriculture. The published drafts for the GDR's 12th farming congress, particularly the draft resolution, contain the guideline for the political, ideological, economic and organizational work of all SED executives and basic organizations.

The participation of cooperative farmers should be sought and they should be listened to attentively. In many conversations they expressed their agreement with the draft resolutions and said that the production targets are very high but realistic and feasible. This has been expressed at cooperative farm annual general meetings and at bezirk party activists' meetings. The response to the agricultural decisions shows the great confidence that cooperative farmers have in the party's policy and in their own secure future under socialism. All efforts should focus on raising yield per hectare more rapidly, particularly for grain and fodder. With an annual per capita consumption of over 90 kilograms of meat and meat products the GDR has achieved a high level remarkable in international terms. Consumption of butter is 15.3 kilograms and of milk almost 100 liters per head.

In view of the small area of agricultural land of only 0.37 hectares per inhabitant, the maximum yield from every square meter of soil is needed to provide the required animal produce. Erich Honecker called this a first-rate political task, all the more so since the changed conditions on the external market compel us to reduce grain and agricultural imports still more rapidly than was foreseen at the 10th SED Congress.

All efforts should be directed toward basing the production of animal produce as quickly as possible on our own fodder basis. Both basic fodder and concentrates should increasingly be provided by the region concerned. He gave examples to show that is both necessary and possible to achieve a rapid increase in yields.

The task is to provide from 1982 to 1985 approximately the same high animal produce sales to the state. This requires the skilled management of livestock reproduction and the effective use of animal feeds. Greater support will be given to the systematic rationalization of existing animal sheds. Almost 80 percent of livestock are housed in the production facilities built at the beginning of the socialist transformation and in the sheds of former individual peasant farms.

To reduce costs means, last not least, extending the life of equipment and reducing maintenance costs. Industry is expected to make a bigger contribution to this end by increasingly providing for the coherent mechanization of technological processes in agriculture. He emphasized how science can help raise and stabilize yields and lower unit costs.

The "Principles Governing the Work of Cooperation Councils" will promote the closer cooperation of crop and stock farms. The work of the cooperation councils is a crucial link in the chain of agricultural development. The good experience gained with the work quickly. The Kerspleben example shows a novel feature in socialist competitions in agriculture: It is that crop and stock farms jointly meet their responsibility, work together as cooperation partners and struggle to fulfill their obligations. This atmosphere should prevail in every brigade, cooperative farm and cooperative arrangement and should dominate kreis farming conferences and preparations for the national farming congress.

Erich Honecker then turned to the consistent reduction of unjustified yield and performance differentials. Particularly effective are sponsorship arrangements by efficient cooperative farms, the passing on, on a mandatory basis, of the best experience based on exact analyses and performance comparisons and assistance from scientific institutions in applying new knowledge.

Summing up, the general secretary described spring tilling as the next great test in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions and preparing for the 12th national farming congress.

The speech then dealt with deepening fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

It dealt with the tasks of party organizations in scientific institutions, universities and colleges. Erich Honecker said that expectations of these institutions, in which the decisive basic research potential is concentrated, are very high. He emphasized the close cooperation of research institutions with industrial combines.

In education the task is to raise the level of party work so that the task set by the 10th congress can be implemented. It is most important to promote the level of communist education. The various means and possibilities should be used more effectively in order to reward the fine performance of the working people in the economy by the improved education, upbringing and welfare of their children.

For school party organizations, teachers and trade unionists it means making the advantages of our education system still more effective for a comprehensive practical education relevant to life, for developing the creative thinking and action of the young, their awareness and activity, their class-based position and politically aware behavior. The decision on the further development of civics instructions was emphasized.

It was noted with pleasure that GDR artists and cultural workers have made manifold efforts since the 10th congress to enrich cultural life. The expectations of the working people regarding the arts have grown. They aim above all at a still more effective contribution by the arts to the cause of peace and the development of the advanced socialist society. It was welcomed that the executives of the unions of artists, the Academy of Arts and many arts institutions are discussing how these expectations can be satisfied by higher achievements.

Central is the raising of the cultural level of the working class and of its influence on the development of socialist culture and arts. Due attention should be devoted in all enterprises to the "Work,Learn and Live the Socialist Way" movement, particularly in youth brigades.

Kreis executives should support preparations for the workers' festival and the cultural festival of socialist agriculture to be held in 1982 in Neubrandenburg Bezirk.

The socialist state and legal system should continue to be strengthened all round and socialist democracy should be realized on a broad scale. The close links of the government authorities with citizens and the down-to-earth work of deputies were emphasized.

The importance of the alliance of the working class with the class of cooperative peasants, intelligentsia and all other working sections in growing as we proceed on our path. It is the platform for the broadest participation of all citizens, reagardless of social origin, philosophy or religious creed,in solving our tasks.

Erich Honecker praised the parties friendly to the SED united in the democratic bloc and the National Front, as responsible fellow-fighters. Their joint view that our alliance has a long-term future is being borne out again and again in practice.

In praising the work of the FDJ as the helper and militant reserve of the party, Erich Honecker stressed the obligation of every communist to discuss frankly with FDJ members and all young citizens the problems of our time and to answer their questions persuasively. He stressed the achievements of over 40,000 youth brigades as FDJ shock troops in the socialist competition and as centers of the communist education of working and rural youth. All kreis executives should support the decision by the 11th FDJ Parliament to form 5,000 new youth brigades by 1985. Attention should be devoted to preparations for the FDJ cultural conference in Leipzig in October and the seventh Pioneer rally in August in Dresden. The FDJ elections have shown that hundreds of thousands of cadres are growing up, prepared to fight funder all conditions for the socialist cuase. Among them are 290,000 young comrades.

Great importance will continue to be attached to all questions relating to the working and living conditions of women. Apart from eliminating work difficulties, shopping and service facilities, this concerns in particular the extension of the network of creches and nursery schools, the protection of mother and child including everything that will favorably influence the birth rate, the life of the growing generation and the family. The activity of women in residential areas is evident in the elctions to the Women's Federation and the preparations for its 11th national congress.

The speech dealt with progress and tasks in public health and social services in the GDR, and in physical culture and sports.

Other passages were devoted to the strengthening of the GDR's defense capability and the tasks of the armed forces.

Regarding the party's leading role and its fighting power in all spheres of social life, Erich Honecker said that the meetings of bezirk and kreis executives and basic-organization-member meetings to discuss the third SED Central Committee meeting has shown the militancy, revolutionary optimism and dedication of communists.

These meetings again documented the party's maturity and the growing ability of its executives to explain our policy to the working people convincingly and to organize its implementation practically.

During the preparations for the 10th SED Congress and in the period since, that is, in 18 months, 144,456 condidates had been admitted, including 100,721 workers, 4,689 cooperative farmers, 28,640 members of the intelligentsia, students and pupils. By comparison with the 10th congress 15,441 more workers belong to our militant union.

The political-ideological unity and organizational cohesion of the party is firmer than ever. The necessity was emphasized of raising the quality and effectiveness of agitation and propaganda and of being constantly prepared to fight on the ideological front. The proven principle of frankly discussing with the people all questions of life, all problems of domestic and foreign policy, would be adhered to. A sensitive approach to working people, carefully heeding their suggestions, ideas and criticisms and the principle of attaching the greatest importance to the word of workers are in line with the Thaelmann tradition. Party organizations should exercise strict control over this.

The centenary of Karl Marx's death on 14 March 1982 and the 165th anniversay of his birth on 5 May 1983 will be prepared by effective theoretical-ideological work to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Along the lines of the proven principle of the unity of politics, economics and ideology, economic agitation and propaganda have to solve important tasks.

Erich Honecker stressed the special role played by press, radio, television and the news agencies in our time. No one could say that he was not adequately informed about all decisive events in our domestic development and international events. The Central Committee was doing a great job in constantly ensuring this information and always being available in the international class contest with our fundamental position and our arguments on urgent issues.

In remarks on the work of cadres and the leadership style of leading party organs, the general secretary stressed the working principle of every executive that one could advance only together with the working people, on the basis of firm relations with them. He devoted much attention to the 750,000 proposals made by working people during the trade union elections, which must be dully considered.

In this connection he called for an improvement in the system of checking the exeuction of party decisions. All control organs such as trade union worker controllers, FDJ checkers and the worker-peasant inspectorate should be included. Effective party control has always means advancing the implementation of decisions, tracking down new things and disseminating the best work and management experience.

He referred to the party elections in the basic organizations to be held from 1 March to 17 April 1982. They are the first party elections since the 10th congress and are dominated by the successful impelementation of its decisions. They should generate an impetus for the work of comrades in the mass organizations. Of the 2.2 million SED members, nearly 2 million comrades are organized in the FDGB and DSF [German-Soviet Friendship Society], about 300,000 in the FDJ and 350,000 in the FDF [Democratic Women's Federation]. He emphasized the trade union elections and preparations for the 10th FDGB Congress.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker called 1982 a year of major decisions for the future. He wished all SED members and candidate members success in solving their tasks.

After the conference in the congress hall of the Central Committee, the Central Committee Secretariat had a meeting with the first secretaries of SED kreis executives in the Palace of the Republic. It ended with a cultural program.

GENEVA DELEGATE HERDER MEETS FRG COUNTERPART

LD130334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 12 Feb (ADN) -- In a conversation in Geneva on Friday [12 February] with Ambassador Henning Wegener, head of the FRG delegation at the Geneva disarmament committee, GDR Ambassador Gerhard Herder explained, in connection with the work of the Geneva disarmament committee, the initiatives taken by the socialist states at the 36th UN General Assembly which are designed above all to lessen the danger of a nuclear war.

He pointed out that, in view of the growing dangers of a nuclear disaster, practical measures in this area are particularly important. It is urgently necessary to implement the UN resolutions to outlaw the neutron weapon passed at the suggestion of the GDR and other aspects of nuclear disarmament, and to form the relevant working groups and the open serious negotiations, with the active participation of the FRG. The members of the disarmament committee must make an effective contribution to limiting the arms race in order to avert the nuclear threat from Europe.

The dangers emanting from the policy of the arms buildup and confrontation cause great anxieties. The stagnationin the work of the Geneva disarmament committee is clearly due to the rigid U.S. attitude. This view is shared by many other delegations.

On other questions on the committee's agenda, including increased security guarantees for nonnuclear states, the comprehensive outlawing of chemical weapons and the banning of radiological weapons, the GDR representative said that all progress on them is of special importance just now. The GDR's active participation in the disarmament committee is based on this perception. Among the priority projects of the committee is to work out a draft for a long-term comprehensive disarmament program to be submitted to the second UN General Assembly session on the disarmament.

Dr Herder explained the GDR approach in light of the concrete ideas the socialist states have submitted to the committee. In view of the forthcoming second UN special session on disarmament, it was emphasized, special importance attaches to the constructive course of the spring meeting of the disarmament committee, the only multilateral negotiating body on global disarmament.

GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, in a letter to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Deitrich Genscher, in January suggested this exchange of views.

POLISH MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 10 FEB

AU121442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Deputy Minister Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, ended its 2-day visit in the GDR on Wednesday.

Miecztslaw Kazimierczuk was received for a friendly talk by Hans-Joachim Bohme, minister of university and technical school matters. Consultations in this ministry centered on a comprehensive exchange of experiences on further steps toward deepening and further developing cooperation in the university and technical school sectors of the two countries.

There was also a meeting with Klaus Hermann, deputy minister for science and technology, on the further expanding of scientific-technological relations.

PUJA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO POLAND 14 FEB

LD142010 Budapest MIT in English 1706 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Feb (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, ending his visit to Poland, returned to Budapest on Sunday.

RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED, ANALYZED

Hungary a 'Proven Friend'

AU121457 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Feb 82 p 2

["K.G." article: "Hungarian-Polish Relations; Active Solidarity"]

[Text] Prior to [Hungarian Foreign Minister] Frigyes Puja's official friendly visit to Poland, which is beginning today, it is worth recalling two things. The first is the fact that Hungarian-Polish relations have been based for decades and continue to be based on principled foundations and a traditional friendship between us. The second is that since the beginning of the crisis in Poland, the Hungarian party and government and our people have declared their solidarity on numerous occasions with the PZPR and all other social forces seeking a socialist solution of the problems that have accumulated. Since the proclamation of the state of emergency on 13 December, the Polish people afflicted by imperialist sanctions are in evern greater need of their true friends, the countries of the socialist community, which, commensurate with their strength and means, do, indeed, accord every support to them.

On a political and diplomatic level, at international forums, our country is using its best endeavors to make world public opinion understand and accept the measures that have become necessary in Poland. The present visit itself demonstrates our stance, for not another single country's foreign minister has yet visited Poland since 13 December. Through our own experiences 25 years ago, we know that the counterrevolutionary danger cannot be averted, the socialist state cannot be consolidated and prerequisites for social calm and productive work cannot be created overnight. And the sister countries' understanding and aid are of particular importance at the time of laying the foundations for a consolidation.

We support Poland economically through the deliveries -- brought forward, if possible -- of the foodstuffs and consumer commodities planned under the barter trade program. As for Polish deliveries to our country, their scheduled arrival has improved in the last 2 months, as compared with the preceding period. Last Saturday, this year's Hungarian-Polish barter trade and payments protocol was signed in Warsaw. Our goal is to maintain turnover on the previous level with regard to composition and quantity alike.

Of course, our active solidarity is not confined to the political and economic areas. At the end of December, the Hungarian Red Cross launched a social drive to aid the most needy strata of the Polish population. As part of the relief drive, a shipment, consisting of blankets, clothing and pharmaceuticals and valued at 3 million forints, was sent to Poland in January and the collection of donations from citizens and collectives continues. The Secretariat of the National Trade Union Council has pledged, from the Hungarian trade unions' solidarity relief fund, 15 million forints to alleviate the difficult position of the Polish working people. The leading bodies of the churches made an appeal to believers for the same purpose, and church collections are now being added up. Until summer, we will take in 2,700 Polish children -- mainly children cared for by the state -- for a few weeks' vacation in Zanka in Hungary.

The foreign minister's visit beginning today is additional proof that, in their difficult position, the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people can safely rely on their proven friends, including Hungary.

FRG Restricts Soviet Diplomats

LD121626 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Referring to events in Poland, the government of the FRG has placed restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats in the country. In future, Soviet diplomats must request permission from the West German Foreign Ministry 48 hours in advance before making a trip. The move follows consultations with Bonn's NATO allies and can be seen as a concession to American sanctions policy.

Labecki, Gdansk Workers' Views

LD130040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi from Gdansk, in the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program, on 9 February visit to Gdansk, including interviews with unidentified manager of Gdansk dockyards and unidentified Gdansk shipyard workers, and remarks of Jan Labecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the shipyard party committee, at press conference held at shipyard -- passages within quotation marks recorded in Polish fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Szilagyi] Together with about 100 correspondents, on Tuesday morning I went to Gdansk at the invitation of the press cneter of the Foreign Ministry to gain a picture of life in the tricity, the docks and the shipyard. Just like most of my colleagues, I went with this question foremost in my mind: A mere 10 days after the riots, what is happening on the coast? What is the mood like, how do the workers and the inhabitants see the situation and the future? Many answers crowd on top of each other in my notebook and tape recorder.

The first stop of the visit was the dockyards where an impromptu press conference was held. We asked about the fate of the suspended leaders and activists of Solidarity. The answer is given by the manager of the dockyards.

[Manager] "In the Gdynia docks the former leaders of Solidarity are still working at the same posts where they worked before, in other words, in their original occupations and places of work. The former chairman of the Solidarity committee at the docks is still a crane driver. Three dockworkers have been interned; they were among the members but not the leaders of Solidarity, the manager says."

[Szilagyi] In the shipyard, in front of one of the plants, a man in blue overalls is at work laying pipes. We apprach him and ask him about the work.

[Worker] "For the time being I am at work. Of course the shortage of materials [sentence not completed]... Nonetheless, work is going on everywhere. Admittedly, this is a vast factory; one cannot know everything.

[Szilagyi] How do you see the future of the trade unions?

[Worker] "The workers think about Solidarity as the trade union but who knows how it will turn out. I am also a member of Solidarity.

[Szilagyi] And how much do you earn?

[Worker] "About Z7-8,000. I have two children and thus I have received a Z2,700 wage supplement as well since the price rises.

[Szilagyi] How did the price rises affect you?

[Worker] "You know, this is only the first month. We shall see later. For the moment everyone at home has a little food in reserve. We shall see later.

[Szilagyi] Have supplies improved?

[Worker] "Well, what can I say? Perhaps there is a little more in the shops, but maybe because no one wants to buy the expensive ham."

[Szilagyi] The shipwright going by is asked only one question by the correspondents: Has there been any hitch or stoppage in work since the introduction of the state of emergency?

[Shipwright] "The shipyard has been working at the normal state since 4 January. In other words, ever since the shipyard began to function in the first days of January, work has been uninterrupted."

[Szilagyi] (Jan Czyslaw) is a welder, aged around 30. He stops work to answer my questions. How do you see the future of the country?

[Welder] "I think it is a rather miserable one, simply because of the circumstances. There is constant trouble with everything. In other words, I do not see things in a rosy light. I have worked here for 8 years. I was an apprentice here. Not a great many things have improved. Who knows, perhaps things will improve in the future. Who knows?

[Szilagyi] And how do you see the future of the trade union?

[Welder] "We shall see. For the time being it is a matter of marking time. What happens next is something that is difficult to say as yet.

[Szilagyi] If you were in the place of General Jaruzelski, what would you do now?

[Welder] "This is a really difficult question. Very difficult. I use this word on purpose because wherever I look, there are problems and difficulties. I do not know what I would do in place of the premier. I simply have no idea."

[Szilagyi] Next we go to the cultural center of the shipyard, where on the last day of August 1980 the Gdansk agreement was signed. The managing director is playing host to the foreign correspondents. First, he talks about the shipyard, explaining that it has specialized in the building of fishing vessles and floating fish factories. The container vessels and refrigerated vessels are also well-known products of the shipyard. More recently, the shipyard also built sailing ships used for training purposes.

The managing director then answered our questions. He said that production had begun anew on 4 January. There was no interruption of work after that. To the question of whether any worker has been fired, he gave the following answer: The shipyard is working with its full complement of workers. There were just over 10 shipyard workers who had been interned but some of them were released.

Jan Labecki, member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the party committee at the shipyards, took part in a press conference at the shipyards. He was asked how he saw the future of Solidarity.

[Labecki] "Every Pole hopes that the trade unions will fulfill that role which is their calling. We said on a number of occasions after August 1980 that the trade unions should serve as one of the guarantors of the correct functioning of authority. However, the trade unions cannot under any circumstances undertake the role of bridgehead of the antistate opposition."

[Szilagyi] Speaking of the future of the trade unions, Jan Labecki stressed that he would not enter into predictions; this was a matter on which the workers of the whole country had to express their opinion. At present there are discussions in every factory to guage the workers' views and the collective opinion arising from these talks will determine the future of the movement.

Jan Labecki was also asked: What is the situation of the party organization inside the Gdansk shipyard?

[Labecki] "Before August 1980, the party organization had approximately 3,350 members. Today there are 2,635 party members in the factory. The numbers have therefore dropped, Labecki said. He then posed the following question to himself: [Words indistinct], I tell you frankly, he went on, I, as a party member and also as first secretary, held the view that this party organization had too many members, that we should put the emphasis on the quality of the membership. Comrade Jaruzelski has also said that only workers who work very well should be able to be party members and not those who are merely extras. This should be the main consideration in the future."

[Szilagyi] Jan Labecki was asked for his evaluation of the atmosphere in the shipyards and in the tricity.

[Labecki] "It is my view, or, rather, I state on the basis of my experiences, that the situation here -- the atmosphere -- is not so bad. At the same time, if we take into consideration the riots on 30 January, I consider that these do not interest either the inhabitants of Gdansk or the shipyard workers. Despite this, there are those who are very interested in organizing riots, ignoring the decrees of the state of emergency, said Jan Labecki, member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the shipyard party committee."

[Szilagyi] At the end of the day our bus returned us to the airport. Traffic in the city was less busy than on previous occasions; there was no sign of cheer on the people's faces. Looking in the shop windows, one could see some goods in the shops. People lined up in front of the food shops. The journalist attempts to answer the question with which he came here: What is the situation like in Gdansk today? Perhaps it is like it is in the country as a whole. Still full of difficult problems but the overwhelming majority of those living here believe, must believe, in a solution. The fact that here there is more uncertainty is understandable: This city was one of the centers of the chaotic events of the 16 months prior to 13 December 1981. It is this city which the enemies of People's Poland would like to make into the center of rejection and perhaps even resistance.

ESTI HIRLAP INTERVIEWS NAGY ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD142132 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Feb (MTI) -- "We Invariably Urge the Maintenance of Contacts" is the title of an interview the Budapest afternoon paper ESTI HIRLAP has made with Foreign Undersecretary of State Janos Nagy. The Monday editions carry the interview. In reply to questions the foreign undersecretary said about Hungary's foreign policy:

"The main trends of our foreing policy are well known and unchanged. Our participation and activity in the socialist alliance system are of fundamental importance. We strengthen and develop our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in every field. In the present international situation this is an especially important and solid support for us."

"As to the developing world, notwithstanding the tenser international situation, our possibilities have not dwindled -- on the contrary. Just like us, this large portion of the world has no interest in a new spell of cold war chill as they would only suffer by it. Our country has political connections of high level with numerous developing countries. In certain regions mutually beneficial commerce, economic cooperation stand very good chances: in this field we have made considerable headway in the recent years. Nor can the present situation be compared with the one 6-8 years ago."

"In the period of growing tension, keener than usual attention is attached to the development of our relations with the advanced capitalist countries, as the reality of peaceful coexistence, the European and the world situation, depend primarily on this system of East-West contacts. On our part, we shall continue to make genuine efforts in order to preserve and expand the bilateral relations with the advanced countries, as this -- beyond being mutual interest -- helps improve the international climate."

"The bilateral relations between countries with different social systems were important constituents of detente, hence preserving them could help us with the relaxation of tension especially today. We do not intend to retreat in any area by our own decision, be it neighbouring Austria or the United States. But here is again the great question: whether this effort of ours will meet due response or obstacles rather? What does the prevailing international situation permit us?"

"Our economy is an open one and it needs the international division of labour; hence it lies in our interests to boost economic contacts with the advanced and developing countries alike, on the basis of mutual benefits. We are similarly interested in cultural, scientific and touristical cooperation."

"The well-known ambitions of the United States affect adversely the East-West relations. We have to face new contradictions of the world economy, the symptoms of the internal crisis of the advanced capitalist countries, with broadening discrimination policies, protectionism and their implications. There are sporadic signs that the combined effect of the above is that of reluctance on the part of Western enterprises to make fresh openings. The global result, however, is -- and the 1981 data of our foreign trade also prove -- that our country has not yet suffered irreparable loss; the existing channels have worked. Provided the governments of the leading Western countries do not pass fresh administrative measures, our chief job will be to countervail the protectionist restrictions. This is difficult though not unattainable as economic cooperation relies on mutual benefits and there are quite a few among our capitalist partners who realize that the sanctions and the protectionist policy may cause harm also to their initiators."

"We stand up for the maintenance of contacts. We keep telling to our partners too that it is easy to cut the threads but hard to know them again. We are firmly convinced that it is mutual interest that to save this trouble in the Europe where the achievements of detente could tangibly and beneficially prevail, we are realistic in trusting that we can continue to build our bilateral relations first of all with the neutral capitalist countries of our continent but also with the NATO member states, or we can at least maintain the level achieved."

"Naturally we cannot exclude the chance of decline here and there, as a result of the objective economic circumstances or subjective decision. I am stressing again that this will not be by our intention."

"It is well known what part our country plays in the European security process, starting at the Budapest appeal through participation in the drafting of the Helsinki Final Act till the work now in progress in Madrid. Time and again one hears pessimistic remarks too: How much longer do they want to go on with the discussions, when will the agreement be ready? I would reverse this: The significance of Madrid lies also in that they are negotiating. The deterioration of the international climate has revalued this forum. There is even more to it: It is the broadest functioning East-West forum in Europe and it continues work in spite of the intermissions and the confrontation forced on it."

"In view of the keener activity of the anti-detente forces it is undoubtedly more difficult to reach an agreement in Madrid than it was in Helsinki or Belgrade.

(We may recall that it was not easy earlier either. The Budapest appeal followed the signing of the Helsinki Final Act at a distance of six years. The preparations also considered, even more time was needed to eventually reach an agreement, although we were in the rising curve of detente.) A positive agreement in Madrid does not fit into the world conception which some people are trying to sell in the West that 'the Soviet Union and communism are responsible for all the troubles of the world'. In the Spanish capital the participants of the meeting are really discussing whether such meetings will degrade into the tool of ambitions in stark contradiction with the spirit of Helsinki, or can fulfil their role stipulated in the Final Act."

"None of the socialist countries returned to Madrid with the intention to obstruct the meeting, to find pretext for the interruption of the negotiations. Exactly some Western circles are trying to use the Polish situation as a pretext for the same. For what else did they intend to squeeze last week's modification of the schedule fixed in December so as it serve the exclusive purpose of turning the meeting into some form of 'tribunal' with Poland and other socialist countries in the dock? We are convinced that we were protecting the cause of European security and cooperation when we denied our consent to such attempts."

"Neither in awareness of the present difficulties do we share the opinion that there is no hope for success at the Madrid meeting. If only each party had the political willingness, agreement could easily be reached. However, the United States apparently does not wish that agreement be reached with consensus. An increasing number of statements and press articles stand in evidence how the US attempts to persuade its West European allies to rally behind it without reservation. We are not chasing illusions but trust that they will not succeed to an extent where irreparable harm will be caused to the process of Helsinki."

"We consider decisive what we have agreed on on February 9, 1981; on February 9, 1982 we met again with the determination that we shall conclude work with the adoption of a genuine and balanced closing document within one month. When I'm making this statement, the prospects are not very promising for this decision's coming through, but it would not be right either to bury the present phase of negotiations. Even if a new intermission were forced on the meeting -- and intermissions we have had some -- we shall not despair but work on towards the achievement of a result which promotes the common causes of our continent and contributes to the peace of Europe."

The foreign undersecretary said about the Polish situation:

"The Hungarian position in this matter is well known. There is no need to repeat it here in detail. What happened in Poland on Dec. 13 and has been happening since are undoubtedly a Polish internal affair. The interest of the entire Europe is that the normal situation be restored in the Polish People's Republic. How this will be carried out is the internal affair of the Poles, the sovereign authority of the country. The leading NATO circles attempt to object Polish measures brought in compliance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, with utmost observance of international law, interfering thus rudely into the internal affairs of a sovereign country. They are trying to prescribe also at the Madrid meeting what the Polish Government should do, with whom it should negotiate and how it should control the country's internal order. We also have our comments to the legal system and internal practices of certain capitalist countries. But one thing is our opinion about a thing, and another is that international law and practice prescribe with compulsory force also for us and for others non-interference into internal affairs", said in conclusion Janos Nagy.

MAGYAR NEMZET VIEWS MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD150110 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Feb (MTI) -- "The past week in Madrid was pregnant with tension: Will the European security and cooperation meeting break off? Will it be suspended? Will it continue?

In the end, the balance is not as bad is it could have been", runs a commentary in the Sunday issue of MAGYAR NEMZET, emphasizing: "The views clashed passionately, and the reason for this was that the Western delegates wished to discuss the Polish situation, while the Polish representative -- with full authority -- rejected this. And the socialist allies of Poland supported this.

"This is indeed the internal affair of Poland. In the past months East and West jointly stated the wish that the Poles succeed in solving the questions by themselves. This is what is happening now. In Madrid, however, the Western delegations accuse the Polish Government with the violation of the Helsinki Final Act, of human rights, and accuse the Soviet Union of being a participant in the developments. Almost every non-socialist delegate arrived by saying "talks have to be held about Poland". But they very soon reached the point where -- in a surprisingly unanimous way -- the West Europeans differed from the Americans. Haig demanded that this must be the only theme of discussion until the state of emergency is not lifted in Poland. [as received]

"No one followed him on this road, not even the English delegation. Once again the USA scored only a semi-victory among its allies: It still comes up against resistance at points which concern the most essential details of European cooperation, which threaten the foundations.

"At the end of the week the atmosphere relaxed in Madrid. The foreign ministers had their say, then left, but the meeting remained. The real aim of the European meeting came into prominence, namely the development of the political, economic, human cooperation of states and mainly promoting military detente. There are two possibilities now that the danger of explosion has passed: to progress further and to try and finish wording the final communique, or to agree in a break of few months for calming down.

"The standpoint of principle [words indistinct] it is worthwhile to continue the conference, to reach agreements in economic, cultural and humanitarian questions, and most of all in the summoning of a conference dealing with military detente. To what degree is the Madrid meeting suitable for this? This question will be answered next week", writes the commentary in MAGYAR NEMZET in conclusion.

IRANIAN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES HELD IN BUDAPEST

Goodwill Delegation's Visit

LD160020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The head of the Iranian goodwill delegation which is currently staying in Budapest has described his talks in Hungary as "substantive" and to have been held "in a good atmosphere." Abbas Duzduzani met Hungarian journalists at his country's embassy on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Iranian revolution and spoke in detail about the events of the recent period. The head of the Iranian delegation, who is parliamentary deputy in his country, held talks with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi; Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; and with Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. Besides Hungarian-Iranian relations, international issues were also discussed.

National Day Celebrated

LD121130 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Feb (MTI) -- Muhammad 'Ali Moinpour, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the Islam Republic of Iran, Thursday gave a reception at the embassy to mark his country's national day. The reception was attended by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, Deputy Foreitn Minister Vencel Hazi, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega and other representatives of the Hungarian economic, social and cultural life.

In attendance was also the Iranian delegation currently on a visit in Hungary on the occasion of Iran's national day under the leadership of parliamentary representative Abbas Duzduzani. Several foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Budapest were also represented at reception ceremony.

MSZMP'S SARLOS RECEIVES SALVADORAN DELEGATION

LD122142 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 Feb (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF), received today the Salvadoran delegation, led by Ruben Sanchez, member of the Salvadoran Communist Party Political Committee and representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which is staying in Budpaest at the invitation of the PPF National Council and the Hungarian solidarity committee. Istvan Sarlos informed the guests on the activity of the Hungarian People's Front movement. Ruben Sanchez spoke about his people's anti-imperialist struggle for democracy, human rights and social progress, against oligarchy.

GASPAR, ILO OFFICIAL HOLD 11 FEB HAVANA TALKS

LD121146 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 11 Feb (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Thursday had discussions at the Havana Palace of Congresses with Bertil Bolin, deputy director-general of the International Labour Organization.

HAVASI DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA 13 FEB

LD131954 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Havana on Saturday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

MAROTHY, SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONY

LD132023 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (MTI) -- On occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, a wreath-laying ceremony was held on Saturday at the liberation memorial on Gellert Hill. After the Hungarian and Soviet national anthems, the first wreath was placed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Sandor Somogyi, secretary of the Budapest party committee. On behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Hungary, wreaths were placed by Valeri Musatov, charge d'affaires ad interim, Brigadier General Anatoliy Popov, military and air attache, and Ivan Zhukov, councillor of legation; on behalf of the Military Council of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary wreaths were placed by Lieutenant Generals Nikolay Shevkun and Sagadat Nurmagambetov; on behalf of the headquarters of the Soviet military unit named after Budapest, by Colonel Valentin Boriskin and Lieutenant-Colonel Viacheslav Zverjev placed wreaths at the memorial [as received].

MTI REPORTS DEATH OF MSZMP MEMBER MIKLOS AJTAI

LD142204 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Feb (MTI) -- Dr Miklos Ajtai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Hungarian Federation of Partisans and Anti-Fiscists, retired deputy prime minister, has died at the age of 68 following a short, serious illness.

'HOSTILE' DEMONSTRATION REPORTED IN POZNAN

LD141830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Groups of people provoked by pamphlets calling for them to assemble, congregated around Plac Mickiewicza in Poznan yesterday. Hostile shouts were heard. The forces of order called for the people to disperse but not everyone heeded this. As a consequence the forces of order, without applying direct force, detained some people who were ordered to appear before a judicial collegium [kolegium orzekajace] their cases were dealt with summarily.

A total of 194 people, among them many young people from schools above primary level, students and people with no employment anywhere and not pursuing a course of studies anywhere, were detained. The collegia announced punishments for 162 people.

Today, the Poznan Voivodship Defense Committee examined the sociopolitical situation in the city in the past few days. In connection with the provoking of tensions, a decision was taken to temporarily suspend some of the earlier introduced alleviation of the rigors of the state of martial law on the territory of Poznan.

As from tomorrow a ban on the movement of private passenger motor vehicles, apart from people who are in possession of permits issued earlier, comes into force in Poznan. The permits concern, above all, doctors, veterinary surgeons and farmers.

A ban on gasoline sales and temporary suspension of cinemas, theaters, game halls and of performances and entertainment shows in other premises have been introduced.

Students on Disturbances

LD151808 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] We have already told you in our morning bulletin there were violations of public order in Poznan on Saturday. Poznan students are at the microphone:

[First voice -- names and details of speakers not given] When I learned about these incidents on Saturday evening I was somewhat surprised because given the current state of affairs it is well known how such street disturbances end up. You can get your head bashed in, as we students say. Generally my colleagues are depressed about all this, but, generally speaking, as far as I know, not everyone was aware of them. When I attended lectures on Friday I did not at all know that something like this was going to happen. The crowd was gathering under the monument. One could expect a large group, given the state of things. What ensued was what took place here in our city, in Poznan, on Saturday.

[Second voice] I personally witnessed these incidents, up to a point at least. All in all, there was no purpose to this demonstration. When the situation began to be more clear, toward the evening when it was already dark, well, in this demonstration or incident, I do not know how to call it, well, young people predominated among those who took part.

[Third voice] Ah, precisely, these young people, we know it is a sensation for them, for them it is something like, well, simply they go because [words indistinct]

[Second voice] Among this crowd assembled in front of the monument and subsequently in Plac Michiewicza there were very many people who, well, I do not know what they were looking for there. There were elderly women and gentlemen, there were mothers with children. Did they not realize what danger was threatening them?

[First voice] Yes, it was a very interesting situation. One could observe some kind of desire to see something bloodcurdling.

[Fourth voice -- presumably interviewer] Why is it that, above all, young people, take part in all the incidents of this kind?

[Second voice] Because this young generation of ours does not know it all. It is brought up, well, let us say, in the spirit of freedom I'd call it. It has never been forced, really, to do anything, and I suppose this, too, is tied up with all those incidents, that it is, above all, the young people who take part, while older people somehow dissociate themselves from it, or else stand on the side.

[First voice] I have talked a lot with older people who have been through the war, among them my aunt. They think, and they convinced me in part, that actions of this kind are senseless altogether, since they are reflected in restrictions affecting the whole city and this is a pity, just as those who take part in them should also be pitied.

[Announcer] It is true that the public is already tired of the martial law and that young people find it hardest to reconcile themselves with the restrictions imposed by it. Surely, many of those who took part in the assembly at Plac Mickiewicza were moved by ordinary curiosity; they did not turn up there out of spite, just because it is forbidden to do so.

Irrespective of the motives of those who were between the (?market) and the university on Saturday -- and surely some of them turned up there, provoked by a call to [word indistinct] contained in the leaflets distributed earlier one thing seems certain: The road to alleviating the restrictions arising from the martial law does not lie there. Let us just add, quoting from GAZETA POZNANSKA: Law and order, so symptomatic for our region and its inhabitants, were, nevertheless, a thorn in the side of those who wish to sow confusion. There were people who tried to disrupt the peace in Poznan 2 months after the proclamation of the martial law, at a time when work and order were universal and when, every day, the authorities relaxed the restrictions.

STATE OF EMERGENCY MEASURES RENEWED IN SWIDNIK

LD130946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The night curfew has been lengthened in Swidnik, Lublin Voivodship. A few of the state of emergency measures which had formerly been abolished have been restored. This move came about as a result of a disturbance of the peace in Swidnik. For this reason telephones have been disconnected again, the movement of private cars has been banned and all public events have been suspended.

EASING OF RESTRICTIONS REPORTED IN GDANSK

LD151842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Gdansk a session of the voivodship defense committee devoted to appraising the financial-economic and market situation in the voivodship, the situation of material-component supply and cooperation, and the current state of realization of the Council of Ministers' directive on the general obligation to work, took place. An appraisal of the socioeconomic situation and the state of public safety in the voivodship was also made. It was determined that the situation is normalizing. Growth in discipline and a reduction in public tension are visible. Since 30 January of the current year, that is, since the street disturbances in Gdansk, no breaches of the regulations which ban gatherings and demonstrations under the martial law were noted.

The calm in the streets of the city, the voivodship and in work enterprises shows that the strenuous efforts to cause the successive wave of social unrests on the Gdansk coast have not produced results. Preventive actions by the services of law and order and by the city authorities, and the stance of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the tricity have had an effect.

In this situation the voivodship defense committee has authoritized the mayor of the city of Gdansk to waive, from 16 February, that is from tomorrow, part of the restrictions introduced on 31 January 1982; that is, tomorrow, the connection of the municipal telephone network in Gdansk will take place; the ban on being in public places will be binding between the hours of 2200 and 0500 of the next day. Also from tomorrow, from 0500 in the morning, the ban on private vehicle movements in the city and the ban on organizing cultural and sports events are to be lifted.

TIME BOMB FOUND IN LUBIN CITY GAS STATION

LD142100 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (PAP) -- A home-made clock-bomb continuing about 6 kilogrammes of explosives used in mining was found at a downtown petrol station in the western Polish city of Lubin yesterday.

Early morning yesterday an employee of No 128 petrol station of the Polish national petrol company [CPN] in Lubin, the Legnica voivodship noticed shortly after turning up for work a blue linen shopping bag filled up with potatoes and placed by the back wall of the station's building, just where engine oil used to be stored. After removing the potatoes the employee saw an alarm clock connected to electrical cords and dry batteries.

The employee disconnected the cords from the batteries and called the police who found about 6 kilogrammes of explosives under the layer of potatoes.

Police and mining experts found the mechanism of the bomb was in order and would explode if the CPN employee had not defused it.

The petrol station, located in the city centre near a hospital, a nursery, an elementary school and the premises of a party organization, had in its tanks 28,000 litres of petrol.

Composed of dynamite, ammonite and blasting cartridges, the bomb was placed near a steel drum with engine oil which would inevitably burst into flames after the blast and spill over down to the underground petrol tanks. The explosion would have caused a massacre.

MILITIAMAN WOUNDED IN RESTAURANT QUARREL

LD151832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] While intervening in a guarrel in Warsaw's Danusia restaurant, a civic militiaman was stabbed in the stomach with a knife. He used his service weapon to wound his assailant, a 30-year-old man noted for hooliganism, who was arrested.

An investigation under summary procedure is being conducted by the military garrison prosecutor's office. The wounded militiaman is now in the hospital. His life is not in danger.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI CITES GLEMP SERMON ON RESTRAINT

LD151506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Provincial press review]

[Text] Here is the leading article in DZIENNIK BALTYCKI entitled "Against the Hate Disease":

The Catholic Church does not concern itself with politics.

This is one of the fundamental principles of its activity among societies with varying world outlooks and systems of governing. It is a logical and correct principles. Nonetheless, the truths and moral assessments proclaimed by the church very often have an indirect or direct link with political events.

The conjunction of two apparently disparate areas means that the teaching and testimony of representatives of the Catholic Church hierarchy have very often had a great and sometimes outright historic significance for what was happening in Poland. More than once they exerted a real influence of the course of events, always in the direction of unifying our nation, of leveling out the differences and exaggerated antagonisms and hostility which had arisen against an emotional background.

As we have reported, the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, delivered a sermon last Sunday in the church of St Stanislaw in Rome, which had this kind of topical, exceptionally important nature for Polish society, and in spite of the political opinions it contained, linked with the specific exercise of power in Poland, it contained a number of appeals, instructions and warnings of Polish society, which are exceptionally important in the present situation and very important particularly for us, the inhabitants of the tricity.

Primate Jozef Glemp spoke about the hate disease besetting contemporary society. Referring to Polish affairs, he said that we Poles in Poland are angry one with another and that the dividing line between the sides is beginning to get distorted, to run through the middle of people, to give birth to suspicion. The experiences, the primate said, which history has not spared us, have speeded up in us social maturity and also the capability for social reflection. And further: We will explain the reasons for our anger (?through) dialogue and not force and not by persuading each other by force. Poland must not become an arena of bloody strife. We are too respected, too mature and too noble a nation. The church does not want anyone to stagemanage the anger; it is so easy to arouse people to anger and to channel that anger, the primate's sermon said.

This great truth is inviolable: No one has the moral right to fan emotions which are dying down and to channel them in a particular direction. No one in Poland, not to mention anyone abroad, has any formal and moral right to disrupt the new social order being born out of such pain and with such enormous toil -- one which can be brought about only with the agreement or with the participation of the majority of clear-thinking Poles, in the interest of the whole, in the interest not only of the current moment, but also in the interest of the nation and the state in the long term.

No one either has the moral right to encourage our young people to go out onto the streets, to breach the peace and to provoke the intervention of the forces of law and order, composed of the same Poles acting in the interest of society and the state.

Finally, no one in Poland or beyond its borders must usurp for themselves the right to put our inexperienced, badly brought-up -- as regards an understanding of the (?point) of the state and of the authorities -- young people in danger of being injured in street clashes with the forces of law and order.

No one has the right to encourage them to attack the representatives of the legal authorities and, finally, to consciously place them in danger of the inevitable, harsh consequences of breaking the law -- which they know about -- of punishment by arrest, fine and imprisonment, and often, as happens with students, (?of putting and end to) a career.

All the measures of the authorities, all the declarations of the Military Council of National Salvation and all the speeches by its chairman, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, contrary to rumors being spread, are aimed at consolidating the whole of Polish society around getting out of the crisis. For that we need unity, because getting out of the crisis is the concern of us all and can only happen in an atmosphere of complete calm, and not confrontation and street skirmishes.

That was the article "Against the Hate Disease" in DZIENNIK BALTYCKI -- a particularly topical article, especially the part concerning young people, not only for the Gdansk region. This is confirmed by the recent reports and communiques on the topic of Sunday's [as heard] events in Poznan.

REPORTAGE ON WALEWSKI SPY TRIAL IN WARSAW

Death Sentence Sought

LD121818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Marek Baranski report]

[Text] On the third day of the trial of Bogdan Walewski, who is being tried for spying for U.S. intelligence, speeches were delivered by the representative of the prosecutor's office, prosecutor Jerzy Szpilski and the counsel for the defense, lawyer Maciej (Bibula).

However, before this the witnesses appeared before the Warsaw Military District Court -- they had been Walewski's work colleagues, people who did not for a moment presume that the man with whom they were working, whom they were meeting, was a spy. They said that in his professional and official life he behaved blamelessly, that he was pleasant, obliging, conscientious, and fulfilled his duties. They had no notion of his activity as an agent. Basically, the witnesses added nothing new to the case.

The prosecutor stated that the activity of Walewski, which had gone on for many years, had inflicted considerable damage on Poland. In the opinion of the prosecutor, that activity had been sufficiently documented and confirmed by the court proceedings. The prosecutor was also of the opinion that Walewski was one of those who directly (?and secretly) prepared, through cooperation with intelligence, the present propaganda attack directed against Poland by the United States. In the opinion of the prosecutor, Walewski is a man who owes everything to People's Poland: his education, good job and social position. Thus his treachery is exceptionally ugly. The prosecutor called for the death sentence.

The counsel for the defense developed and documented the thesis about which I informed listeners during my previous report on this trial. In his opinion, the information passed on by Walewski was of second-rate and third-rate significance and it harmed the essential but not the fundamental interests of the state. That is also why he submitted that Walewski's acts should be given a different legal definition. He indicated the inhumanity of the death penalty but did not deny the acts his client had committed. He did not deny that he had been a spy. He also appealed for a just punishment, though not for the minimal one, as one might have supposed he would, taking into account the general role played in the trial by cousel for the defense. At the same time he stated that the death penalty would be too harsh.

Attorney (Bibula) appealed to the court to assign to Walewski the punishment his deed had deserved -- for the court to permit him, at the same time, to live through it.

In his concluding words Walewski also asked for his life to be spared. He also stated that he would not like any Pole to ever find himself in his situation.

The court will pass sentence tomorrow.

Prosecutor's Address

LD122132 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Here is a report on the trial of Bogdan Walewski.

Prosecutor Col Jerzy Szpilski and counsel for the defense Maciej Bibula spoke today. The greatest interest was aroused by the prosecutor's speech. Here are extracts from this speech:

[Begin recording] From the very first date of its existence our people's state has been the target of imperialist attacks with the hope of using the support of alienated individuals inimical to the socialist reality or of those who were merely deceived. In the most recent period Western intelligence services have been placing ever greater emphasis on the expansion of espionage activities which are regarded as the fundamental method for obtaining the most essential information. Because of this, enrollment of the citizens of socialist countries is one of the main aims in the activities of NATO countries' intelligence services. Especially active in this respect is the American intelligence service -- the notorious CIA. The names of such agents of the American intelligence service, recently condemned before this court, as Jerzy Pawlowski, (Zenon Telegraf), Alicja Wesolowska, Andrzej Badowski or Leszek Chrust, to mention but the most important ones, testify in the most eloquent manner that propaganda political and economic aggression which the U.S. authorities launched in the last few weeks against our country was preceded for a number of years by intelligence aggression which penetrated every sphere of our state life. Public opinion in our country has recently been upset by the treason committed by former diplomats who abandoned their foreign posts and sought the protection of the U.S. Government. Their names were mentioned also in this trial.

It was the accused Walewski who mentioned, during his explanation, the names of Wladyslaw Spasowski and Zdzislaw Rurarz, former Polish ambassadors in the United States and Japan, as those men about whom agents of the American intelligence service asked him many questions in New York and Vienna. Judging by the manner and form of these inquiries the accused Walewski, as he put it himself, on the basis of his many years of experience as a CIA agent, came to the conclusion that this was not an ordinary routine interest in the employees of Polish diplomatic posts abroad. But everything comes to an end.

In the same way yet another agent of the American intelligence service is finishing his career here in this chamber. The only element which could have been of some significance for the accused, in the positive sense, is the fact that during the first interrogation after he had been detained, he admitted he had engaged in espionage activities, and in the course of the subsequent investigation he revealed the essential details of these activities. However, I ask citizen judges, that while considering the attitude of the accused as regards his own confession of espionage activities, you should take into account the fact that the security service -- ever since the beginning of the investigations -- had in its possession the concrete proofs which are now deposited at the table of the court. In these circumstances the significance of the accused's confession assumes somewhat different proportions and in the opinion of the prosecutor's office, cannot be of the slightest influence on the type of punishment imposed.

Consequently as there are no extenuating circumstances, I am justified in asking for the imposition of the maximum punishment for the long-standing agent of the American intelligence service, the accused Bogdan Walewski, I demand the sentence of death together with the deprivation of rights for ever and the loss of all his property. [end recording]

Sentence will be announced tomorrow. Lengthy reportage of the proceedings of the entire trial will be broadcast tomorrow after the main television news bulletin.

Final Pleas Entered

LD130048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Courtroom statements during trial of Bogdan Walewski, accused of espionage, on 12 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Defense counsel Maciej Bibula] I think of Tadeusz Kotarbinski who, writing on the subject of the death penalty, stated that the real punishment with regard to a serious criminal is the creation of conditions in which he would, to some extent, have to repay the debt owing to society or those whom he wronged, and would have an opportunity to experience the feeling of guilt.

This is a profound and fine way of putting it: To experience the feeling of guilt. This is what I have in mind with regard to punishment and its effect on the culprit. What can be more keenly felt and more correct as regards the verdict itself than to allow the culprit to experience this feeling of guilt? It cannot be replaced with a brief moment after which comes nothingness. This is not a correct solution from any point of view, either humanitarian considerations or considerations of the preventive effect of punishment.

[Unidentified speaker] What does the accused wish to say and what verdict does he request from the court in his final plea?

[Walewski] Your honor, I am a mature man, I am almost (?50). I have lived through a nightmare; I have fully understood my guilt and I appreciate the severity of the punishment which awaits me. I would like to state here with full resolve that what has happened did not at all derive from any hostility toward my country, to which I owe everything, in which I grew up and for which I worked. My acts in the long run adversely affected the interests of Poland. However, I would like still to have a chance to be able in the future to expunge at least in part the shame which I have brought upon myself.

Walewski Sentenced to 25 Years

LD132046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] In the trial of Bogdan Walewski, the following sentence was pronounced in the name of the Polish People's Republic:

[Begin recording] Following the directives of the regulations of the codex on penal proceedings, the court pronounces Citizen Bogdan Zenon Walewski guilty of having been recruited in Saigon by a representative of the CIA of the United States of America to cooperate, and after signing a commitment to do so, to act on behalf of that intelligence agency until his arrest on 18 March, 1981, collecting and passing on to employees of this intelligence agency in the territories of Vietnam. France, Poland, the United States, Austria and the Soviet Union reports and information relating to sociopolitical and economic affairs of the Polish People's Republic and of the allied states, receiving in return for doing so about $29,000 VN $3,000 South Vietnamese piastres, F500 and about Z (?192,000), which is a crime according to article 124, paragraph one, of the penal code, (?together with) article 129 of the penal code.

For this, the court sentenced Bogdan Zenon Walewski, by virtue of article 124, paragraph one, of the penal code, with the application of article 30, paragraph 6, of the penal code, to a penalty of 25 years' deprivation of liberty, the beginning of which is to be calculated as 18 March, 1981.

The good of the country in which he grew up, against which his deed struck, is so paramount that one needs no higher education to understand that it is impermissible to strike against it, neither in order to experience an adventure, nor for material or personal gain. Since the accused, regardless of this, placed adventure and personal gain above the interests of People's Poland, he can count neither on understanding nor on leniency. As an extenuating circumstance which had a considerable influence, in particular on the nature of the punishment, the court considered the accused's confession to having committed a crime, as early as during the first interrogation in the investigation, and his detailed description of all the circumstances surrounding the deed he committed. Will the accused please stand? Has the accused understood the verdict?

[Walewski] I have understood it.

[Judge] I inform the accused that this verdict is not legally binding. A review [rewizja] of this verdict can be made by the Supreme Court. The prosecutor has the right to appeal, so does counsel for the defense, and you too can submit an appeal to the Supreme Court. The period for submitting an appeal is 7 days. [end recording]

Walewski on Spasowski, Rurarz

LD151046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The trial of the spy, Bogdan Walewski, has met with enormous interest, and not just in our country, The verdict was passed yesterday. Tadeusz (Zakrzecki) has spoken with Walewski.

[Begin Recording] [Zakrzecki] In the course of the trial you mentioned Ambassadors Rurarz and Spasowski. You clearly suggested that they must have had contacts with American intelligence. In your opinion, whose treachery was the worst: Theirs or yours?

[Walewski] (?What do you mean)? I think the treachery by these two persons was repulsive. I bear the responsibility for my deeds, yet they have committed a crime of the worst kind. Intelligence had certainly been working with them for a long time. I think Rurarz and Spasowski, on the basis of the specific statements and questions I faced, certainly had contacts. Their careers will soon be ended. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON TRIAL OF STRIKE LEADERS

PM121357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Izabella Czaplarska article: "Strike Slaves and Strike Touts"]

[Text] In recent weeks so-called strike matters have been dealt with under summary procedure by the voivodship court in Warsaw. To be more precise, what has been dealt with has been attempts to organize strikes despite the regulations in force under martial law. In this particular instance, in certain sectors of the FSO automobile plant, Huta Warszawa and the Ursus machinery plant.

Whatever you may say, it is a sorry spectacle when workers find themselves in the dock. And the majority of the accused are workers. They have found themselves in this predicament either because they have violated the law or becuase there was a justified suspicion that they had violated it. However, those are merely legal grounds which conceal the social causes whichhave brought this group to trial.

The origin of all the cases in question goes back to the period prior to 13 December 1982. All of them have been the consequence and result of the long sequence of events during the 15 months prior to that date. As we know, during that period a school for intensive training in strike action flourished. Those who have recently found themselves in the dock undoubtedly graduated from that school. Were they teachers or pupils in it? Judging from the court's assessment of individual cases there were more pupils than teachers among them. Not everywhere, however. In the case of Ursus it is possible to discern some obvious threads in the accused people's strike work -- leaflets, speeches in favor of strikes and efforts to stir up the undecided.

After the introduction of martial law, Jan Jozef Lipski -- one of the better known Solidarity activists, formerly a KOR activist and a member of the NSZZ Solidarity Mazowsze region executive presidium -- appeared, undoubtedly not by chance, at the Ursus plant. In view of the illness of the accused, the court decided to deal with his case separately. Four accused have remained in the dock and it is difficult to assume -- and this was confirmed in the course of the trial at least with respect to three of them -- that they were mere pupils in the school for strikes.

And it was a school well known throughout the world and of unprecedented scope. It operated in accordance with a well-tried method — by paralyzing the mind and relying on emotions instead. And also by incessantly developing through hard training one single conditioned reaction -- strike. This was practiced dozens of times in various situations and variants. There was only one reaction possible before anyone had enough time to collect his wits -- strike! Strikes were supposed to be able to miraculously resolve any problem.

Something of this faith lingered on even now in court -- it seemed that minds have remained blocked. At one point, one of the accused from Huta Warszawa stated in real earnest when submitting explanations:

"A worker's solidarity with other workers is the criterion of his value and morality. Solidarity always and under any circumstances."

Such words arouse emotions -- the man sitting next to me on the packed public bench, a middle-aged man, probably a worker, probably from Huta Warszawa, took off his spectacles at that moment and surreptitiously wiped away a tear. His emotion left no room for the thought that the slogan proclaimed by the accused with such conviction is not even 25 percent true. The value of any worker everywhere -- throughout the world -- is judged mainly by his work. Work determines social value and is itself a social value. This is also a criterion which anyone can apply to himself -- self-fulfillment is achieved and a creative act is performed in the course of work. And what about unity? Yes, unity -- or solidarity -- with other workers is inscribed in worker morality. But it is not meant to be an anonymous, blind unity to be shown "always and under any circumstances." It is the unity of the working class in the defense of its interests, which must be used neither against it nor against the community since that could lead to self-destruction.

Certain witnesses have revealed what went behind the scenes of a strike which was supposed to be freely decided on and to be a spontaneous result of a unanimous decision. A worker from the FSO pattern shop testified. He recalled how difficult it was for him in the enterprise on the day that followed the introduction of martial law. Work in a pattern shop is of an individual nature -- it is creative and individual. The witness had some urgent work to do and had everything prepared and thought out with a view to doing it. He wanted to work but enthusiastic supporters of the strike did not let him. They abused and reviled him behind his back.

One of the accused from FSO workshop 7 also mentioned the "voluntary nature" of the strike. His work force, which had at first voted in favor of a strike, went home once its shift ended -- that is, most of the workers did. But a group of workers who wanted to strike and also many people who wanted to know what was happening in the other departments went to department 5. The accused also went there because, as he said, he wanted to know whether a strike was taking place there. So he went, saw that a strike was in progress and eventually decided to leave. However, he was no longer able to leave -- the entrance gate had been shut against people wanting to leave. Some witnesses also stated that a crowd of onlookers had gathered in front of the FSO gate that day. This crowd heaped abuse on the workers who refused to join the strike and were going home.

Psychological pressure and rumors were the indispensable tools of strike agitation. Most witnesses mentioned in their statements that the work forces were kept in a state of permanent excitement by continuously "updated" reports claiming that a general strike was taking place, that everybody was striking and that enterprises remained idle nearly throughout the country.

Whenever some people did not want to strike, others made them feel ashamed by calling them strikebreakers, unlike the other members of the work force, who were said to be unyielding in their determination to strike. For instance, the Ursus workers were told that when, in fact, out of a work force amounting to more than 12,000 people, only several hundred peopled joined the strike.

As the court stated when explaining the grounds on which its verdict was based, in a referendum organized in department W-46 of Huta Warszawa the workers voted against strike action. So the principal accused came and called them strikebreakers. For 30 minutes he urged them to stop work. But after he left the work force quietly resumed work. However, events took a different turn in department W-48, where the statement by the principal accused that solidarity with other workers demanded that work be stopped had the desired effect -- a considerable number of the second shift workers downed tools, even though the majority had previously decided to continue to work.

One of the accused -- an FSO worker -- stated in court:

I was a strike slave. I was unable to leave the enterprise as long as the strike continued because I had to watch over the equipment to ensure that no one would damage it.

This apt description -- "I was a strike slave" -- could have been applied to many people, and not only for the reasons which prompted its use. Not only strike slaves but also strike touts participated in those strikes.

The adjudicating bench in the voivodship court in Warsaw has rendered us a great service by bringing to light the role played by every individual accused, despite the similarity between strike scenes and between the other unlawful acts. The judges were able to particularize crime and punishment with precision and, furthermore, to spot those whose guilt was not made clear during the court proceedings. Stern martial law must be generally observed and applied. However, it does not exempt judges from the duty to dispense justice in accordance with their conscience and with all the knowledge of the events submitted to the court for evaluation which they have acquired during the court proceedings.

Let us hope, however, that all that has occurred in court in recent weeks, during the trials of people accused of violating law by participating in strikes, will contribute toward freeing people from the mental block acquired in the strike school.

MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS' SENTENCES REPORTED

PM151313 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences Passed for Violations of the Regulations of the Martial Law Decree"]

[Text] For Organizing a Strike at the Ziemowit Mine

The organizers and leaders of the 12-day strike at the Ziemowit mine have been tried by the Silesian Military District Court.

Eleven former employees at the mine who led a strike from 15 through 24 December last year were in the dock.

The court found the accused guilty and sentenced Miroslaw Stroczynski to 7 years' deprivation of liberty and loss of public rights for a period of 4 years; Adam Wawrzyta to 5 years' deprivation of liberty, to loss of public rights for a period of 3 years and to a fine of Z5,000; Krzysztop Sinkiewicz to 5 and 1/2 years' deprivation of liberty and to loss of public rights for a 3-year period. The court sentenced the accused Eugeniusz Krstian, Artur Opolski, Hubert Zolna, Andrezej Opitek, Roman Wieczorek and Roman Zach each to 3 years' deprivation of liberty and to loss of public rights for a period of 2 years. In addition Artur Opolski was fined Z5,000.

The court dropped proceedings against Czeslaw Czyrnynoga and Ignacy Stawarz. The sentences are legally valid.

On the basis of article 46, paragraph 2, of the martial law decree, the voivodship public prosecutor in Gdansk has started summary investigations against the organizers and instigators of the street incidents which took place in the center of Gdansk on 30 January this year.

Furthermore, article 137 of the criminal code has been applied to the people who participated directly in the destruction of public property. The investigation of persons who sought to vandalize public buildings has been started in accordance with article 275, paragraph 2, of the criminal code.

Criminal-administering councils [kolegia] have imposed sentences of 3 months' detention on 51 people. Seventeen people have been sentenced to 2 months' and 33 people to 1 month's detention. Fines ranging from Z2,000 to Z5,000 have been imposed on a further 33 people.

For Continuing Trade Union Activities

Verdicts were pronounced in Slupsk on 4 February at the Pomeranian Military District Court in the trial of six activists of the suspended NSZZ Solidarity.

They did not discontinue their trade union activities under martial law -- they set up a provisional strike committee of the Slupsk region and printed and distributed posters and leaflets which slandered the supreme organs of the state authorities, sowed unrest and contained untrue information.

Three of the accused were tried under summary proceedings in view of the extremly harmful nature of their activities. Zygmunt Golinski, member of the executive of the former leadership of NSZZ Solidarity of the Slupsk region was sentenced to 4 and 1/2 years' deprivation of liberty, 4 years' deprivation of public rights and fined Z4,000. Zbigniew Zdzislaw Piwowar was sentenced to 4 years' deprivation of liberty, 3 years' deprivation of public rights and fined Z4,000. Jerzy Kowalczyk was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' deprivation of liberty and 2 years' deprivation of public rights and fined Z4,000.

In view of the fact that they are young and less experienced and that their activities have caused less social harm, the Pomeranian Military District Court decided not to apply summary proceedings to the three remaining accused -- Robert Leonard Etel was sentenced to 2 years' deprivation of liberty, Cezary Surowiec to 1 and 1/2 years and Wojciech Buler to 1 year. They were also fined Z3,000 each. The verdicts in these cases are not yet binding and the people concerned have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. However, the court ruled that the accused must remain in provisional detention.

SOLIDARITY FUNCTIONARIES TRIED FOR TU ACTIVITY

Transbud Strike Organizer

LD121948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The trial of Tadeusz Rybak, an employee of the Transbud construction transport and equipment enterprise's section No 3 in Dabrowa Gornicza has ended at the Silesian Military District Court. On 14 December 1981, as a member of NSZZ Solidarity, he did not relinquish union activity on the premises of the militarized Transbud enterprise and set about organizing a strike. He proclaimed himself chairman of the strike committee. He convened mass meetings and then, once the work force ceased to strike, he led a dozen or so employees onto the premises of the Katowice steelworks and joined in the sit-in strike that was going on there. Having been found guilty, he was summarily sentenced by the court to a punishment of 3 and a 1/2 years' deprivation of liberty and 2 years' deprivation of public rights. The sentence is legally valid.

Sub-Beskids Chairman

LD151822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Prosecutor's Office sent today to the voivodship court the act of indictment under summary procedure against Patrycjusz Kosmowski, the arrested chairman of the Sub-Beskids regional board of NSZZ Solidarity.

The act of indictment accuses him of the fact that despite the legal suspension of this union he did not desist from participating in its activity, and he organized a conspiratorial structure of this union.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING REPORTED 12 FEB

LD122330 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2120 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers Presidium has been held. The Presidium familiarized itself with the process of prices being changed in domestic trade retail outlets and the foodstuffs market situation. Increases in retail prices create only preliminary conditions for bringing back total market equilibrium; increased supplies of articles and goods must, above all, constitute the most important factor for restoring market equilibrium in the long run. The rather brief period which has passed since the introduction of new prices does not, as yet, make it possible to fully assess consumer reaction. However, the quality of foodstuffs and, above all, of dairy produce, meat and its by-products, is frequently criticized.

High prices must go hand in hand with concern for better quality of goods and for good service to customers. As far as changes in prices for industrial commodities are concerned, cases are known where industry arbitrarily sets the stipulated and free market prices [ceny umowne i wolne] at too high a level. In order to reduce the incidence of this kind of phenomenon, the trade sector has embarked on talks with producers.

The Government Presidium also acquainted itself with the course of compensation payments which have been made. This action is efficient. The Government Presidium thanked, above all, those who are employed in introducing the new prices and system of compensation payments.

Subsequently, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with the state of public order in the country. The incidence of crime has declined. The state of danger, the scope and forms of crime are determined to a considerably extent by phenomena of social pathology, particularly the plague of drunkenness and by a parisitic way of life. Information presented to the Government Presidium formed the basis for a discussion on draft laws on combating alcoholism, on procedure for dealing with under-age persons endangered by demoralization and criminality and on combating a parasitic way of life.

The draft law on combating alcoholism contains a number of regulations which aim at controlling the system of distribution of alcoholic beverages. It defines the directions of social policy aimed at reducing consumption; presents a new concept of the problem of addiction treatment. The government leadership came to the conclusion that the law must be clear and precise; above all it (?must be made realistic enough to be complied with).

Subsequently, the draft law on procedures for dealing with under-age persons endangered by demoralization and criminality was examined. It emphasizes the importance of greater state care for the family, so that it will be made possible for each and every one of them to discharge its educational functions correctly.

Then the Government Presidium examined a draft law on procedures for dealing with persons aged 18-45 who decline to work or study. It creates a system which eliminates the possibility of people of this kind being able to maintain themselves from unrevealed sources or sources which contradict the principles of social coexistence. It aims at persuading such people to take up useful work.

The Government Presidium approved the draft acts. It instructed that they should be forwarded for public consultation.

Subsequently, the Government Presidium examined information about problems of physical culture and sport. Methods of alleviating difficulties, connected, first and foremost, with the serious reduction in material means, were discussed.

The Government Presidium also examined the draft law on state employees. This law aims at comprehensive improvement of the functioning of administration; formulates the duty of constant raising of qualifications by state employees, of observing legality, of businesslike reaction to the needs of the citizens and of showing proper concern for protection of state property. Executive regulations annexed to this law have also been examined and passed; among them a draft decision of the Council of Ministers concerning labor contracts concluded with state employees.

The Government Presidium has decided to carry out a review of administrative cadres.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON MARTIAL LAW

LD130136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb -- [Question] Two months have passed since introduction of martial law. This very fact, as well as the country's daily life after December 13 continues to be the subject of conversations and discussions in every Polish family and every milieu. Some people accept the introduction of martial law, others question the need for it, and there is still a segment of the population who have no clear opinion on the matter. How do you, as a deputy chairman who heads the Council of Ministers' Social and Political Committee, evaluate the state of the society's consciousness on the matter?

[Answer] I have no date which I could use to formulate an unambiguous opinion about the entire society. For long now I have been cautious not to use such terms as the "whole society," "everybody knows," "everybody is convinced," etc. On the other hand, however, I believe that my knowledge of the society is better than that possessed by all kinds of gossipmongers in various milieus or people who almost mechanically repeat what Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, as well as other radio stations hostile to Poland had been trying to impress upon the Poles.

This knowledge stems from the fact that already on the second or third day following the proclamation of martial law the government took steps designed to get the possibly least tainted information on the state of consciousness of the individual classes and social groups, above all of the working class. Opinions are being sounded out in works enterprises, opinions and evaluations supplied by party organizations, the state and economic administration bodies and also the very valuable opinions provided by military commissaries are being collected and studied.

Public opinion surveys on the subject have also been conducted by the Polish radio and television public opinion poll center. Letters coming to the head of government, the deputy chairmen and the ministers are an additional source enriching our knowledge. I would like to use this opportunity to thank all who have written to me. I read carefully every letter, and if I fail to answer this is only because of lack of time.

[Question] Are these letters exclusively positive?

[Answer] No, there are also critical letters and there are anonymous letters as well, the latter most frequently written with acrimony, with malice and sometimes too with unconcealed hate.

Of course, when speaking about the Polish society today one could not say that it is monolithic in assessing the necessity of proclamation of martial law and its consequences. People working in the organs of authority must not only take this into account but also understand the causes which determine the postures and views of the citizens. After all, the proclamation of martial law was an unusual experience for the society, indeed for all of us.

There is no doubt that 13 December will go down durably in the history of Poland and the national consciousness of Poles. I was and remain convinced that martial law was a necessity, a lesser evil compared with what was in store for us, which was at our doorstep. This of course is not to suggest that I can afford to treat high-handedly or flippantly those of my fellow countrymen who are unable to grasp the meaning of and come to terms with what happened December 13. I am convinced that time and experience will bear out the fact that we have had the historical right making the decision on this dramatic step. For the time being it is necessary calmly and incisively to approach everyone who, as I have said, is unable to come to terms with 13 December. The method of hammering home our truths is doomed to failure right from the start.

I am under the impression that more and more citizens share the view that introduction of martial law was a necessity which has put a stop to the conscious or inadvertent devastation of the Polish economy and actions designed to shatter structures which support the socialist Polish state. At the same time we must not simplify matters by putting the equation mark between recognizing the necessity of martial law and support for the policy we have been implementing. It is this support in the broadest possible sense which we must fight for persistently. All che more so as we have to do with manifestations of activities spreading disquiet and seeking to disrupt the difficult process of normalization of social and economic relations.

[Question] Thus the question of credibility is on the agenda once again.

[Answer] Yes, those who rule cannot forget for a moment that they are closely watched by society and that every single step they make and every decision is being confronted with the slogans they proclaim. Departures from program assumptions, if not prompted by unpredictable circumstances, tend to erode credibility and create a source of fresh confiicts...

[Question] Do all representatives of authorities view their role in this manner?

[Answer] Certainly not. Those who exercise power, both those on top and at the very bottom, are Poles like the rest of us; thus they have the same virtues and faults. They are not free from various passions. For the faults, both those people are born with and the acquired ones, to be least annoying for the citizens the state and economic administration must be systematically evaluated in the context of professional, ideological and moral qualities and also must be subject to effective social control. Establishment of a more efficient system of social control is part of the program on which the Sejm and the government are now working.

[Question] What in your opinion is the strongest argument justifying the introduction of martial law?

[Answer] Much has already been said on the subject. The theme was dealt with extensively by Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, both on December 13 and in the Sejm. I would not like to repeat the arguments but there is one thing I want to underline. All of us will no doubt remember the fear of the approaching winter which gripped the Poles last autumn. The Solidarnosc leaders talked a lot about the necessity to prepare for the winter but in practice they condoned or even themselves organized actions which in reality led to the biological destruction of the nation. If there are people with bad memory I am prepared to recall the succession of events between late autumn last year and the beginning of winter. Strikes and all kinds of protest actions continued almost uninterrupted. Coal output was low, coproduction links were broken, labor productivity was falling and social discipline was in disarray. The large-scale propaganda campaign demanding Solidarnosc access to mass media, which right from the start was an overt attack on the Polish United Workers' Party and the government, helped to exacerbate the prevailing mood, distracted people from work and heightened nervousness and the sense of insecurity.

All these facts had a destructive impact on the state of the Polish economy. Their negative effects are felt to this day. I am convinced that if the situation had not been decisively redressed the 1981-82 winter would have seen a nightmare. The temperature in homes, schools and hospitals was bound to have dropped below the admissible level; transport would have been incapacitated and electricity cuts would have become the order of the day. Bread would also have been lacking. These are not predictions devoid of substance. What I have said is based on the balance sheets of the available fuel and energy resources, commodity and food supplies and other things. These facts must not only be brought home but also repeated every second day for all to know. A government report on the state of the economy in 1981 will be published shortly. This is going to be interesting reading. Even if there were no 13 December and assuming that the trial of strength in the form of street demonstrations announced by Solidarnosc leaders for 17 December did not take place, the Polish winter of 1981-82 was bound to have taken a heavy toll. In my conviction, this is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of proclamation of martial law.

[Question] A majority of public opinion accepted with satisfaction the statement of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation to the effect that there is no return to the policy from before August 1980 nor is there a return to the situation from before 13 December. At the same time, the opinion suggesting that this is merely a declaration because the authorities are actually trying to repeat the policy from before August 1980 is not that unpopular in Poland. There are even more extreme views alleging that the authorities want to return to such methods of ruling which were applied in the distant past.

[Answer] It is quite obvious that even solemn declarations cannot remove doubts shared by the public opinion or its major part. As usual, the society's attitude towards the authorities will depend on the ruling practice. This practice, on the other hand, drafted by the Military Council of National Salvation is aimed at basing the socio-economic policy consistently on the bold program approved by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Here, I should like to remind you that the only and a very peculiar commentary of Solidarity's leadership to that program was a broadly distributed poster with a death's head and crossed knife and fork instead of crossbones under it. And, now, some foreign countries praise their "sense of responsibility." What an irony...

The program of the ninth congress also includes the concept of a modern and strong Polish socialist state considered by all the citizens as their own.

In our everyday life we try to act in such a way as to approach that end. The way must not be cleared for anyone to revive the spectre of the tradition of a stateless nation. The socially and economically wealthy Polish state is our supreme aim, To be honest, we are not the first generation of Poles who dream about such a state, but it is also a fact that the dream may come true if we look to the future. The past is interesting, colorful, not free of tragedies, errors and dissillusionments. But what counts now is what will determine the good frame of mind of the Poles, the satisfaction prevailing in every Polish family. This is Poland of the years to come.

He who would wish to start marching towards wrong practices of the past, who would wish to revive the spirit of commanding, making use primarily of behest and interdiction and act in the conviction that it is him who most accurately understands the nation and its needs without asking that nation about its opinion, would have to be marching alone. No class, no major social group will follow him, he will miss the uncontaminated nature of the principles of socialism. Only a loss of the sense of reality may make some people get used to the thought that the key to Poland's future is copying its past.

[Question] That sounds encouraging but let us talk about the practice because, after all, the abovementioned fears are not just plucked out of the air.

[Answer] Frequently indeed from (?that) air, but let us leave that aside.

It is a fact that in this unusual period of martial law the reformatory measures enriching the socialist democracy and determining Poland's face in the 1980's are continued. The economic reform is introduced with some limitations imposed by the present state of our economy. Parliamentary committees are working on a whole package of bills which after being passed by the Sejm will expand the legal foundations of the reform. The work on draft laws on higher education, trade unions and other significant legal acts has not been stopped.

The communique of the meeting of the Council of Ministers, published in the press, explicitly determines the direction of the march. This is the direction of realizing the assumptions proclaimed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Sejm. The government puts forth a package of proposals which require concrete, permanent and everday work to carry them into effect. The government itself will not be able to achieve the aims set forth. It needs assistance from the world of science, specialists, all those who want to make a concrete contribution to the modernization and consolidation of the Polish state and the deepening of socialist democracy. Now is the time for concrete actions. One should not expect applause, but be prepared for hard work. I can see no other reasonable way out of the present still difficult situation.

And yet another remark. You speak about practice. Well, let us take for example, the price reform. This was and still is a very necessary, but at the same time, very painful operation for all those who earn their living by work. I am also losing a lot because of that operation. Certainly more than a woman weaver in Lodz. And this is right because I earn much more than she does. While getting ready for that reform the government did not make the society believe that it put its hand into the citizen's pocket to line it with a compensation which is much higher than the losses he would suffer. And this is what they used to say in the past. I think that the manner of introducing changes in prices raises the credibility of the government's actions. We spoke openly and honestly about what this price reform means for a citizen making his living by manual work. The government is not passive towards those producers who understood their newly gained independence to determine prices for their goods as a chance -- apart from making a justified profit — to fleece citizens.

[Question] I propose now to move on to another area. Your speech of 23 December addressed to intellectuals is still widely commented on...

[Answer] This is what I was aiming at.

[Question] The comments, however, strongly vary and there are many unfavourable ones. One hears that Rakowski staged an attack on the intelligentsia, making unjustified charges of their passivity, that he takes offense, lets his emotions gain the upper hand over cool reasoning, that, in a word, he is pursuing "an anti-intelligentsia policy", which is all the more difficult to understand as he heads the Social and Political Committee of the Council of Ministers.

[Answer] His is not the first time that I am confronted with such opinions. My critical appraisal of many facets of activities by the Solidarnosc leadership uttered in public during the last year was not infrequently countered with this kind of remark. What I said at the meeting between the prime minister and scholars had nothing to do with emotions. I said things which had been on my mind for many months. I also took no offense, even for one momemt. Unfortunately, our political culture is marked by bad manners, too. A man is being labeled without giving too much consideration to it. And this lable not infrequently stands for an assessment of his intentions or activity based on merit. It is not uncommon that this or other labeling of a man serves as a means of political struggle. Of course, this malady is not confined to the creative milieu.

The charge of "anti-intellectual" is so prepostrous that it would be a waste of time and paper to polemize with it. I understand the position and role both of humanist and technical intelligentsia. All major issues related to the Polish intelligentsia occupy much place and time in the works by the committee mentioned by you.

I do know, for instance, the difficult financial situation of young musicians, artists and writers. Despite the crisis-like situation, we will be doing everything that is possible to provide artists, men of science, with the most decent conditions for work and life. A national council for culture and a national cultural fund will be set up shortly. The question of increasing the publication of books by 25 percent this year stays in the focus of our attention. I propose to scientific and cultural circles, intellectuals and artists to act jointly to create such a model of the intellectual and cultural life which would respond to the growing aspirations of the nation and would ensure the world of creators with an unrestricted development of their talents, selfgovernment and a share in decision making on cultural policy, as well as a voice in public matters. It is only possible to achieve these goals through dialogue which should be carried on in a calm and down-to-earth manner, with a sense of responsibility for the nation's fate. This is after all a critical moment. Without theatrical gestures and political mimcry, hold that dialogue to be possible and also essential.

[Question] The Council of Ministers instructed the Social and Political Committee to work out and present to the society a set of political premises for the revival of the trade union movement. When can we expect the publication of this document?

[Answer] I think that this is a matter of a couple of days. The first draft is almost ready. We have been streamlining it. We expect that our publication will start a public discussion over the future character and shape of the trade unions, consistent with the constitution. We count very much on the opinions of trade unionists and others, as it goes beyond doubt that the future of the trade union movement is one of a couple of key social-political problems of Poland of the present decade and is an important element of the front of agreement which should unite all the patriots.

DER SPIEGEL EXCERPTS FROM RAKOWSKI SECRET SPEECH

DW151235 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Feb 82 p 116

[Text] Poland's deputy premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Warsaw at the end of the year explained the state of war to party officials. The text of his speech behind closed doors got into the West. DER SPIEGEL publishes excerpts:

I put the blame more on the trade union advisers than on the workers and this unfortunate Lech Walesa -- I am calling him unfortunate because he is a very narrow-minded man and because it is a pity that so many Western politicians praise him to the skies. No one of these is to blame for what happened in this country; at most, they share the responsibility.

But I blame above all those advisers who thought that our power was so weak that it could not be weakened further, so weak that it could have disappeared if it had been pushed to the wall.

In July I talked to (trade union adviser Bronislaw) Geremek who said that we should have no illusions, Poland was facing a test of power. I answered, he, too, should not have any illusions. If our power was so weak, then something could happen like in Nicaragua with Somoza's bodyguard, a moment when such people do not defend the system, a dictator, but themselves with arms to save their own lives.

Our repressive measures have been implemented to a limited degree only. They affect only some 5,000 internees the majority of which will be released after some time.

The basic question naturally is the following: How long can the state of war last? What do we want to achieve with it in the long run?

I am convinced that the answer to the first question is that martial law will indeed last long, not just one or two months. It must create a disciplined society. In disciplining our society the point is not that no one is allowed to speak frankly any more but only that a normal order and a normal system are regained without which an economic cannot function.

In simple words, the wildly galloping horse must be made to trot again and given to understand that it has to obey. Second, an umbrella must be created under which the necessary basic restoration of the structures will take place: the state and social system in Poland. This can under no circumstances mean a return to the old system because then we would run the risk of a new conflict or even an explosion.

The church only accepts that there can be no return to the period before August (1980). But it wants to restore the state before December (1981). This is impossible.

It would mean defending the Solidarity trade union the way it was. It is illusory to believe that following such a big shock and blow against all these anarchist elements of Solidarity, following such brutal action aimed at sparing Poland an even worse fate a return would be possible. There will be no return; we will have to find new solutions and the church must do that, too.

The centers of power continue to function, but the party apparatus is working poorly because it has no serious backing any more. In fact, for lack of time we are unable to handle all these calls for revenge or reprisal. There is no doubt that some people of the Interior Ministry were trying to use the opportunity or retaliating on those who earlier gave them trouble.

I am subdividing the intelligentsia into 3 groups: a small group of advisers drove the trade union in the direction of a catastrophe. I think that these people must be called to account morally or otherwise because they played with fire and with the fate of the nation.

The second group, the creative intelligentsia, comprises the classical anticommunist opposition which does not fight against us but holds just different views. The third and largest group realized after August (1980) that Solidarity was becoming the strongest force in Poland and that it was necessary to join the strongest group. There will be no persecution measures against the members of the second and third groups.

I believe personally that at this point we cannot revive any trade unions. Nor should we undertake any efforts to renew Solidarity. The trade union agreement should be put on ice for some time.

The whole of our Central Committee is an empty Central Committee. True, they are workers, undoubtedly respectable and honest people, but not one experienced activist. And as for the old top team -- well, we are now reaping the results of many years of a negative cadre policy. The fingers of one hand would be enough to list the people who think and look ahead. And even then two fingers would be left. These are weary people.

I have no resentments toward those fools within Solidarity, those -- honestly -- little bastards like Zbigniew Bujak and others. I find it amusing to see how in the West European parlors they were received by political leaders, like this crazy Mrs Anna Walentynowicz. Even Walesa threw her out. She was received by the French premier. I don't care.

However, I do have resentments toward my friends, that group from which I have come and in which I grew up. Regrettably I don't have time now to write. But somebody should write an article on the Polish intelligentsia. In this field things should be straightened out.

PRICE CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE INTRODUCED

LD122132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A Council of Ministers resolution has increased the procurement prices of basic farm produce as of 1 February.

As of 15 February there will be an increase in the retail prices of manufactured products used in farming. The price lists of these goods will be received by the outlets serving agriculture within the next few days.

The change in the prices of manufactured products for agriculture and the change in the procurement process of basic farm produce will make farmers adopt greater efficiency in farm management more forcibly than in previous reforms of agricultural prices.

KRASINSKI SEES FOOD MARKET 'SETTLING DOWN'

LD160007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Commission, has given an interview to PAP. He stated, among other things, that the commission is positively surprised by the significant settling down of the food market as a result of the price reform. Minister Krasinski denied the rumor about new prices for alcohol and cigarettes. In relation to average pay, they are at present the highest they have ever been in the whole 35-year-period. The minister stated, on the other hand, that breweries intend to raise the price of beer.

POLITBURO APPRAISES SITUATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM

AU111533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Evaluation of the Sociopolitical and Economic Situation in the Country by a PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT ITS SESSION ON 6 FEBRUARY, THE POLITBURO EVALUATED THE SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, TAKING PARTICULARLY INTO ACCOUNT PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC REFORM.

The Politburo emphasized the importance of organizational and technical efforts aimed at overcoming difficulties in the supplies of raw and other materials and in cooperation, and at providing stricter control mechanisms, particularly in price fixing.

THE NEED WAS POINTED OUT TO INTENSIFY THE ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISE PARTY ECHELONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SETTLING SPECIFIC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND IN MOBILIZING ENTERPRISE COLLECTIVES FOR A THRIFTY AND EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION ACTIVITY. THE POLITBURO THANKED THE MINERS WHO HAVE INCREASED THE OUTPUT OF COAL, WHICH IS SO NECESSARY FOR THE COUNTRY.

In view of the inadequate familiarity with the mechanisms of economic reform, the Politburo advised that the action of highlighting its working methods and the principles for adopting it be intensified.

THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO ENDORSED TASKS ARISING FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DEPARTMENTS, AS WELL AS LOCAL PARTY ECHELONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, FROM COMRADE WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI'S SPEECH TO THE SEJM ON 25 JANUARY.

The Politburo familiarized itself with the substance of letters and complaints to the PZPR Central Committee. Appropriate conclusions were drawn to meet public expectations and wishes.

THE POLITBURO ALSO EXAMINED THE STATE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES CAUSES OF CRISIS

LD151030 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 15 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- In an article headlined "The Turn Was Inevitable", published in TRYBUNA LUDU, Norbert Michta wrote, inter alia:

"The roots of the present socio-economic crisis, the most severe so far, reach to the never fully overcome degenerations in the activity of the party and state authorities going back as far as the 1950's. The direct internal and external causes of that state of affairs arose and intensified especially in the second part of the 1970's. It was then that the party lost its avant-garde role, retreated from the position of class policy, ceased to serve the interests of the working class and propagated the slogan of the 'higher quality of life of the entire nation.' This was exploited above all by the nonproductive and parasitic segments of the population. This situation emerged and was building up as a result of the erroneous 'conception of accelerated industrial development' of Poland in cooperation with capitalist countries.

"There is no doubt that the policy of Poland's entering into economic links with the Western countries corresponded with the strategy of the U.S. governing circles striving to overthrow socialism in East European countries," the daily noted.

"The events of 1976 and 1980 in their essence were a movement aimed not against the socialist system," TRYBUNA LUDU continued. "It was a protest against the distortions of socialism, an expression of strivings of the working class trying to win back its role of rights which must be expressed by the party and safeguarded by the socialist state. Although an orientation towards 'socialist renewal' calling for a return in policy to the positions of Marxism and Leninism did take shape in the PUWP leadership it was characterized by many complications and inconsistencies. This was exploited by the KOR [Workers Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] activists who thus managed to strengthen their own influence in Solidarnosc and were steering it more and more openly towards a course of opposition to the party and the government."

"After scoring a victory at the Solidarnosc first national congress, the extremists launched an all-out attack against the party and the government, and at the Radom conference called for establishment of the 'self-governed republic.'

"Unfortunately, not all of them have given up their political aspirations from before 13 December 1981," the daily went on. "Ignoring the realities, certain groups of counter-revolutionaries of the 'second conspiratorial selection' of KOR, KPN and Solidarnosc, blinded by hatred and fury, are circulating leaflets with slandering and inciting contents. They are calling for conspiracy and even terrorist and revanchist acts, are attacking the Martial Council of National Redemption, and are trying to antagonize the society against the armed forces.

"Bitterly and even tragically experienced in history, we are well aware where is our place -- in the community of socialist states, and, above all, in the alliance of cooperation and mutual assistance with our neighbours: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. Before us is a difficult and tough time, the time of sacrifices and toil but, as emphasized by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, 'We are at home.' Now it is absolutely essential that we undertake revaluation of the attitude of the whole nation, of the older and the younger generation, towards high productive hard work in town and the countryside, in the sphere of industrial and agricultural production and services.

"Finally, we must overcome the deeply rooted reluctance and slowness in executing decisions of the authorities and the inclination not to respect or sidestep laws and regulations.

Even the best reforms are going to stay on paper if we assume from the beginning that they are ineffective, or if they are not put into effect and tested in practice," concluded Norbert Michta in TRYBUNA LUDU.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICIZES U.S. EMBASSY ACTIONS

LD131600 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Instigatory Diplomacy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY publishes a commentary about actions undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Poland, which increase tension in relations between the two countries. Here is an abridged version of the commentary:

A political and propaganda campaign mounted by the Reagan administration against Poland, unprecedented attempts at interference in our internal affairs, and the application of economic restrictions as a means of pressure have led to an obvious deterioration in mutual relations. The U.S. Government knows the reaction of our authorities to the escalation of anti-Polish propaganda, including the notorious television program "Let Poland be Poland". This program aroused indignation in Poland as well as the opposition of many U.S. allies.

In deciding to organize a showing of this program in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, the American side should have realized the provocative character of this measure. Although the embassy was aware of the restrictions imposed under martial law, the embassy invited Polish citizens to the showing. The question arises: What goal does such activity serve? Is it in keeping with the generally accepted diplomatic conventions? Does the American Embassy wish to worsen the already tense relations between both states? What led the embassy to decide to organize a showing of the spectacle when it was known immediately after its premiere on 31 January that it would arouse a negative reaction not only in Poland? One might think that U.S. diplomats working in Poland, who know of the conditions existing here, would not undertake actions leading to a further increase in tension. But it is difficult to acknowledge the decision to show the American television program as confirmation of such a position.

FISHING FLEET LEAVES UNITED STATES WATERS

LD142046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The restrictive measures announced by President Reagan have made it necessary for 28 Polish trawlers and 2 fishing transport vessels to leave American fishing grounds. The group of Polish vessels has been sent out into the open ocean, where some of them have already started fishing for horse mackerel [ostrobok]. The remainder have set out for fishing grounds which have been previously exploited by the Polish fishing fleet. Fishing for horse mackerel in the Pacific requires suitable equipment, [words indistinct] differently constructed nets. Some of the new equipment has already been sent from Poland; some of it is to be sent by the Soviet Union.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA DEPARTS 13 FEB

Airport Interview

LD131915 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian foreign affairs minister, left Poland today after an official visit lasting a few days. As has been reported, he was received by our leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. A joint communique was published, emphasizing that mutual cooperation was developing favorably, serving the interests of both countries and the cause of strengthening the unity of socialist community states. The communique also stresses that particular importance will be attached in mutual cooperation to interaction in the political and economic areas.

Here is what Minister Puja told our correspondent at the airport, just prior to takeoff:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, how would you appraise the situation of our country and (?your country?)

[Puja in Hungarian with superimposed Polish translation] Our appriasal coincides with that made of the Polish leadership. To us, too, it seems that it has been found possible to embark along the path of development of [words indistinct] events. Naturally, however, there are still many tasks which the party and state leadership in Poland has to resolve -- political, economic and other tasks.

As a result of the current talks with members of the Polish leadership, I can say I look to the future with optimism. And I am sure that the time will come when, after hard work and over a brief period, it will be possible to effect a consolidation in the Polish situation in all areas and Poland will certainly resume its proper place in the community of socialist countries. [end recording]

Communique Reported

LD122246 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (PAP) -- The Polish-Hungary plenary talks held by the two countries' foreign ministers, Jozef Czyrek and Frigyes Puja, ended at the Polish Foreign Ministry in Warsaw today.

The talks, which touched upon the development of friendly bilateral relations as well as current international issues, are characterized in a communique.

The Hungarian foreign minister is due to leave Poland on Saturday afternoon.

A communique published at the end of the visit says:

Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja paid an official visit of friendship to Poland from February 11 to 12, at the invitation of Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

During his stay in Poland, Frigyes Puja was received by PUWP CC first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as by Poland's president of the Council of State Henryk Jabonski.

In the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, Polish and Hungarian foreign ministers exchanged information on the internal situations in their countries, held talks on the development of cooperation between the two states and discussed current issues of the international situation.

Speaking about the situation in Poland, Jozef Czyrek emphasized that the introduction of martial law had blocked the road to a danger of violation of internal peace, the undermining of fundamental socio-political principles and state structures, the breakdown of national economy and the weakening of Poland's international position. It made it possible to initiate a process of internal stabilization adn enter the road of implementation of wide reforms aimed at creating the indispensable conditions for the country's socio-economic development.

Minister Frigyes Puja assured that the decisions taken by Poland's Council of State and approved by the Polish Sejm and aimed at restoring law and order and ensure normal conditions for the socialist building in Poland find full support of the Hungarian authorities and society.

The ministers stressed the weighty significance of the brotherly assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries extended to Poland over the present, difficult time.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic develop favourably, on the basis of the principles of

This serves the interests of both countries and the cause of strengthening the unity of the states of socialist community, contributes to the tightening of the allied bonds within the Warsaw Treaty as well as to the deepening of economic integration between the CMFA countries.

Assessing the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, the two sides discussed the directions of further activity and the means serving to intensify this cooperation, laying special stress on the deepening of collaboration in the political and economic sphere. Both sides expressed the will to further deepen cooperation in culture, science and technology, in tourism, and to constantly enrich this cooperation with new contents and forms.

It was emphasized that Poland and Hungary will consistently oppose the interference by the U.S. and other Western states in Poland's internal affairs and will actively come out against the financial-economic restrictions taken by these countries against Poland and the other socialist countries.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Hungary firmly rejected the decisions of the U.S. and other Western states adopted in the declaration of the Brussels conference of NATO foreign ministers on January 11, 1982, as being incompatible with the elementary principles of international relations. Those decisions, which are aimed against Poland and the Soviet Union, are a violation of the UN Charter and the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The ministers stressed that actions of this kind as well as the West's propaganda campaign against the USSR and Poland undermine the peaceful coexistence of states having different socio-political systems and serve the intensification of confrontative tendencies, incitement of hostility towards the socialist states, and constitute a threat to peace in Europe.

Discussing the course of the Madrid meeting, both ministers said that its debates end with the adoption of a final document which would foster the reconstruction and deepening of mutual confidence as well as the strengthening of security in Europe.

It was stressed that the attempts at discussing internal Polish issues at that forum constitute open interference in Poland's internal affairs and jeopardize the process of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe as well as lead to intensifying tension in international relations.

The ministers emphasized the need to increase at all platforms the efforts aimed at eliminating the threat of war, checking the arms race, reaching progress in disarmament, eliminating discriminatory and other barriers from economic cooperation and international trade.

In this connection they expressed their appreciation and full support for the persistent efforts made by the Soviet Union in the interest of disarmament, peace and detente. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva would lead to the consolidation of European security, the security of states and nations, and so would beneficially affect the international atmosphere.

The ministers declared that Poland and Hungary, guided by the striving for the consolidation of the structure of peace in the world, are determined to develop dialogue and cooperation with all states.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of Poland and Hungary was marked by cordiality, party atmosphere and full unanimity of views. It featured the mutual will to deepen the brotherly friendship and allround cooperation between both countries.

Minister Frigyes Puja invited Minister Jozef Czyrek to pay an official visit of friendship to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TROOP EXERCISE WITH USSR REPORTED IN SILESIA

LD152038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Unidentified reporter from Wroclaw]

[Text] To a tradition, already of many years' duration, of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms, belong the joint training exercises of detachments of various troops from the Silesian Military Region, and the northern group of troops of the Soviet Army. We visited one of the training grounds, at which tank crews and soldiers of the mechanized troops and being trained from the subdetachment commanded by Senior Lieutenant Yuriy Yegoryenko and Captain Adam Spychalski.

Before the training commenced, both commanders agreed on the elements of joint action in developing an assault, (?after) [word indistinct] a counterattack by the enemy.

The Soviet soldiers participating in the training belong to a unit which continues the combat traditions of its predecessors from the period of World War II. This unit was distinguished by heroic fighting in the defense of Stalingrad, and by capturing Hitler's Field Marshal [word indistinct]

The Polish soldiers in turn can also boast the combat traditions of their predecessors (?during wartime), for their unit took part in the final routing of the Hitlerite invaders, fighting arm in arm with Soviet brothers-in-arms.

In the conditions of martial law our soldiers, performing a number of important [word indistinct] functions arising from the socioeconomic needs of the country, pay particular attention to combat training systematically raising combat readiness.

The results of the joint exercise turned out very well this time as well. This is a successive example of the patriotic involvement and high level of training, as well as the deepening brotherhood-in-arms between the young generations of soldiers of the Silesian Military District, and the northern group of troops of the Soviet Army.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Mokrzyszczak Interviewed

AU121515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Adolf Reut (PAP) interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, on party functioning in the current Polish situation, date and place not given -- capitalized passages published in Boldface

[Text] [Question] From the not quite 2 months that have passed since martial law was introduced, how do you appraise the development of the situation in the party and the moods and attitudes of PZPR members, Comrade Secretary? What is party activity aimed at, above all?

[Answer] Martial law has created new kinds of conditions for party activity and has given it new tasks. During the past weeks, together with the progressing normalization of life in the country, the lifting of the air of tension in plants and factories and in many circles, and the liberation of the everyday life of the workers from the influence of irritating, antisocialist propaganda -- party organizations, aktivs and an increasing number of party members are extolling the effectiveness of activity, breaking inside themselves and in the people around them the mood of passiveness, and increasing participation in solving important tasks of the present period. A NOTABLE EXPRESSION OF ACTIVITY BY THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IS THEIR EVERY-INCREASING INVOLVEMENT IN THE AFFAIRS OF WORKING PEOPLE, THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL DISCIPLINE AND STEADIER AND MORE SYSTEMATIC DAILY ACTIVITY. The importance of party meetings as a basic forum of discussion and jointly setting out tasks has been rebuilt. Attendance at party meetings has improved markedly, increasingly lively and constructive talks are taking place in them.

I OUGHT TO STRESS THAT IN THE PARTY MEETINGS THE INTRODUCTION OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND MEETS WITH WIDE NATIONAL SALVATION AND PERSONAL TRUST IN COMRADE WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI IS FINDING EXPRESSION. At the same time, people are becoming more aware that it is exactly under these conditions that we must fully rebuild party activity as quickly as possible, as well as its links with the workers and social circles.

The situation in the party still varies, depending on the voivodship, place of work and social circle. The situation is more difficult and complicated in plants and factories where before 13 December strikes occurred and various protest actions accumulated, and in which the attack by extremist Solidarity activists and cells on party organizations and individual party members was strong. It is also difficult among the intelligentsia and among producing and educative circles, where some of the basic party organizations are only just rebuilding their activity. However, the enlivening and increase of the activity of party members is affecting more and more party organizations, which were characterized before by passivity and a wait-and-see attitude.

The positive changes in the attitude of a noteworthy number of party members must be particularly emphasized. The number of those who are disheartened, distrustful and blind to the prospects for further activity is diminishing. PEOPLE ARE BECOMING MORE CONVINCED OF THE CORRECTNESS OF PARTY LINE, OF THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN IT ACCORDING TO MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES, AND OF THE FACT THAT IT IS A POLITICAL FORCE ON WHICH RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADING THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE OUT OF THE CRISIS, A RESPONSIBILITY THE PARTY MUST COPE WITH.

A GROWING ROLE IN THESE POSITIVE CHANGES IS BEING PLAYED BY THE INSPIRATIONAL AND PROGRAMMING WORK OF PARTY ECHELONS AND THE AKTIVS ENGAGED IN WORK AROUND THEM.

Under the difficult conditions of the present crisis, an important process of ideological and political self-determination by party members is going on, spurred on by party echelons and organizations. REAL ACTIVITY, THE PRACTICAL CORROBORATION OF THE FACT THAT WHAT ONE IS DOING IS IN THE PARTY LINE AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE HIGH REQUIREMENTS SET OUT BY THE PZPR STATUTE ARE THE CRITERIA FOR APPRAISING THE PROCESS.

Recently, a lot has been said about returning membership cards. Some people deliberately exaggerate this problem. The extent to which party membership cards have been returned in recent weeks is similar to that before 13 December. However, a planned process of cleaning up the ranks of the PZPR is being carried out by party organizations and echelons. Changes in personnel holding functions to which one has to be elected are also being made, and wide changes in party echelons are being carried out. I THINK THAT ALL PARTY ECHELONS AND ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD MAKE THE MOST OF THE PRESENT IN ORDER TO PUT THE SITUATION INSIDE THE PARTY IN ORDER AND WIN OVER THE SOCIAL CIRCLES THEY ARE ACTIVE IN. This demands prudent, consistent and at the same time very concrete actions.

Active participation in implementing the tasks of the Military Council of National Salvation, restoring the efficiency of action by all basic party organizations, and consistently uncovering and fighting the extremist views of activists from Solidarity, the Workers Defense Committee and the Confederation for an Independent Poland as well as other opposition groups are among the most important tasks by party echelons and organizations these days. Party cells should actively support matters concerning production and the initiation of economic reform, social problems of workers, matters concerning the battle against speculation and bureaucracy, the demand for administrative premises for social purposes and the care of persons and families in the worst situations. An important task in echelon politics is to eliminate weak, incompetent and suspicious people, to extend the social ladder of nonparty and young people from whom elections to echelon positions may be made, and to increase the party's influence among young people.

[Question] The view has repeatedly been expressed recently that the key matter today is to consolidate the ranks of the PZPR. What are the aims of this consolidation and in what practical way is it being carried out?

[Answer] The consolidation of the party on Marxist-Leninist ideological principles and the strengthening of the political value of its ranks is really one of the most important aims of internal party work these days. Without consolidation it is hard to speak of making party activities fully effective again and in this way emerging from the crisis more quickly. Only an internally strong party presenting a worthy program for the development of the country, a party that has been accepted by the community, can properly fulfill its leading and guiding role.

THE PROGRAM DRAWN UP BY THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS AND CONSTANTLY SUPPLEMENTED WITH GUIDELINES AND ACTS ARISING FROM THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PLATFORM FOR CONSOLIDATING THE PARTY, AND THUS FOR FOSTERING ITS INFLUENCE ON THE WHOLE SOCIETY. For many months, that program was bitterly attacked by opponents of socialism. People who themselves lacked any constructive proposals for leading the country out of the crisis and whose only program consisted in negating everything that was creative and socialist, tried to discredit it.

A basis for consolidating the party has been provided by the statutory requirements and by the struggle for its Marxist-Leninist character. We will continue the process of democratic changes in the life of the party, will continue to consolidate the Leninist norms of daily practices. The substance of the statutes also obligates party members to preserve their ideological and political identity, to fight centrifugal tendencies which go against the party's leading role, against democratic centralism and organizational cohesion, and to fight both opportunist-revisionist and dogmatic tendencies.

THE STATUTES GUARANTEE THE POSSIBILITY TO HOLD OPEN PARTY DISCUSSIONS, TO CLASH IN THE FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, AND IMPOSE THE REQUIREMENTS OF DISCIPLINE IN ACCOMPLISHING TASKS DRAWN UP IN COMMON, AND OF UNITY BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS. PERSONS WHO FAIL TO COMPLY WITH THOSE REQUIREMENTS PLACE THEMSELVES BEYOND THE PARTY. What matters is not an artificial and formal verification, but an honest and principled attitude to party obligations; what matters is the loftiest feeling of justice, sensitiveness to human problems, and the exemplary performance of professional and public duties. Unfortunately, as a result of disregard for those principles in the past, the party was penetrated by people who caused it much harm. We have already created and must create constantly effective bars against the repetition of those grave errors.

Since July 1981, our party has shrunk by almost 500,000 members.

It is still a big, massive party with 2.6 million members and candidate members, including 42.7 percent workers and 9.3 percent farmers. Such a numerical reduction in the party was brought about by many factors. The most important of them are the purge from the party of passive people and the process of surrendering party cards.

THE MAIN YARDSTICK FOR MEASURING THE PARTY'S STRENGTH ARE THE UNITY AND ACTIVITY OF PARTY RANKS.

PARTY MEMBERS ARE NOW EXPECTED TO ADVANCE RAPIDLY. SOME PARTY MEMBERS STILL SEEM TO BE UNAWARE THAT THE PRESENT TIMES LEAVE NO SPACE FOR EXPECTATION, PASSIVENESS, FOR BURYING ONE'S HEAD IN THE SAND, AND FOR BRANDISHING EMPTY SLOGANS. Definite conclusions, including specific decisions adopted with regard to party members, also stem from that.

I would like you to see clearly what I mean. We are aware that many honest workers gave in to the enormous pressure of aggressive propaganda for many months conducted by Solidarity's extremist forces. Those workers are not and cannot be our adversaries. The party has sufficient strength and time to win them back.

WHILE APPLYING TODAY STRICT EVALUATING CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS TO THE PARTY APPARATUS, LEADING CADRES, THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT AND THE CIRCLES OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA, WE CONSIDER AT THE SAME TIME THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO TALK TO THOSE WORKERS WHO, AFTER THE AUGUST OF 1980, HAVE SURRENDERED THEIR PARTY CARDS, BECAUSE AMONG THEM THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO ARE UNDOUBTEDLY VALUABLE AND WORTHY OF RETURNING TO OUR RANKS.

In our activity, there is no room for retaliation. But let us put things clearly: people splitting the party unity and weakening its Marxist character must not count on indulgence. In evaluating the attitudes and activities of farmer-party members, we must use as our main criteria their attitude to the present policy pursued by the party and the state, and the ways they cope with the obligations to produce and sell farm produce and resist profiteering tendencies. Particular responsibility is borne in the current times by party members acting in the circles of the intelligentsia, particularly by representatives of the ideological front, as well as by workers of state organs. We have the right to expect them to vigorously engage in accomplishing the current tasks, because the intelligentsia bears a particular responsibility before society.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, how do you see the practical role of party echelons and organizations in normalizing the situation in the country?

[Answer] It should be strongly emphasized that the imposition of martial law neither impaired in any way the obligations of the party, nor reduced the scope of tasks confronting all its cells, although the process of adopting current decisions has to a larger extent shifted to executive organs of the echelons: to executive committees and secretariats. Under the martial law conditions, party cells should act more efficiently and vigorously, because the scope of present tasks has expanded, and we must accomplish them more rapidly.

THE MAIN TASK CONFRONTING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND ECHELONS AT THE PRESENT STAGE IS TO TAKE STEPS TO BREAK SUSPICIONS, TO WIN OVER CONFUSED PEOPLE, AND TO CONFIRM IN PRACTICE THE TRUTH THAT THE PZPR IS A PARTY NOT FOR ITSELF, BUT FOR THE PEOPLE. In the broad scope of national affairs, particular consistency is required in the efforts of all party cells to reform and stabilize the economy. In political affairs, we must be fully aware that there is no and must not be any return either to the conditions prevailing before August 1980, or to the conditions of anarchy and the counterrevolutionary threat existing before 13 December 1981.

What can help the party recover, to a large extent, public confidence is taking up daily, apparently even insignificant, issues that perturb workers collectives and other social circles.

Highly commendable are party members and organizations -- and their number all over the country is large indeed -- who are efficiently settling the social and living problems of collectives. Those issues had to be taken up, in particular, because of the suspended trade union activities. This is the genesis of social commissions which were and are being formed at enterprises on party initiative. Affiliated in them are those who want to be close to people and act for their benefit. They are party members and nonparty members, trade unionists and members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youths. THAT IS AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT OF PARTY ACTIVITIES AIMED AT THE FAIR DIVISION OF GOODS PRODUCED AND AT THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY OF THOSE WHO ARE IN THE MOST DIFFICULT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

An important problem currently attracting particular attention of all party cells is ensuring that producers set fair market prices. The party's Central Committee Secretariat has recently drawn up guidelines for this purpose. What particularly matters is that enterprises must not misuse their price setting powers to use prices to cover the losses incurred theough deficient production, low discipline, poor labor organization, the wastage of raw and other materials; in a word, must not do anything merely to cover defects and to draw unjustified profits at the expense of the buyers.

Party echelons and organizations are fully justified and are the appropriate ones to assume in this respect the role of spokesmen of public interests and to look at the problem of setting prices at enterprises from the point of view of the future buyers of articles, and particularly from the point of view of those workers and their families whom the unjustified changes in prices will affect the most. We expect all party committees and organizations, with the assistance of special enterprise teams, to currently scrutinize the process of production cost fixing, to look for ways of bringing them down, and to take various initiatives aimed at setting reasonable prices.

AT ENTERPRISES, PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE RESOLUTELY FIGHTING THE MANIFESTATIONS OF EXTRAVAGANCE, INDISCIPLINE, THIEVING AND PROFITEERING. IN THAT ACTIVITY ALL PARTY MEMBERS MUST -- THIS IS THEIR BASIC PARTY DUTY -- SET AN EXAMPLE, BE A MODEL IN ORDER THUS TO FOSTER THE OPINION THAT THE PARTY IS CLOSE TO THE WORKING PEOPLE, THAT THEY NEED IT, AND THAT IT SERVES THEIR INTERESTS WELL.

In activities aimed at normalizing the country's life, party members and cells closely cooperate with military commissars, assist public order organs in protecting public calm and order, and participate in eliminating various negative social phenomena, such as profiteering.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IS THE FACT THAT ALL STEPS AIMED AT STABILIZING THE COUNTRY'S LIFE ARE MEETING WITH A GROWING RESPONSE IN SOCIETY, AMONG THE MILLIONS OF PATRIOTICALLY MINDED PEOPLE. That has been reflected in the spontaneous movement of forming public committees of national salvation. In cooperation with the allied political parties, public, youth and excombatant organizations, we must broadly assist that movement. It should be emphasized that the idea of forming committees for national salvation has found a favorable public climate. For representatives of local and enterprise communities, again and again, this is the first occasion to meet at one table. In their activity programs, committees of national salvation bring to the fore the invigoration of all local patriotic forces in active assistance to military units engaged in the locality, in restoring the routine course of work and teaching, and in helping people who are in need. In accordance with local needs, committee programs vary, but the aspiration to join in the normalization of socioeconomic life and in providing conditions for unity in society prevails everywhere.

OUR PARTY HAS CONFRONTED THE NEED TO MATCH THE CURRENT TASKS ARISING FROM THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW WITH THE VISION OF THE FURTHER, LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, WITH A PROGRAM FOR THE REPUBLIC'S REPAIR. We want to provide in our country conditions for the full development of human dignity, to restore the value of and respect for labor, to raise to the highest rank what is most sacred under socialism: the ideals of social equality and justice, and on this basis to harmonize individual and communal interests.

PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS FOR THE SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. WE HAVE CONSULTED MEMBERS OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT ITS AGENDA AND THE WAYS OF PREPARATIONS FOR IT. AT THE SEVENTH PLENUM, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE WILL TAKE UP PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL UNITY, AND THE CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN ITS POLICY.

Party organizations and echelons must make appropriate use of the current conditions for activity. Thus they must, as Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, repeatedly emphasized, boost their fighting spirits and develop offensive activities.

Orzechowski Speaks at Leszno

LD122348 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with the party aktiv of Leszno Voivodship to discuss the situtation in the country. Marian Orzechowski referred to the coming seventh plenum of the Central Committee. He said this forum will have to provide an answer to many important matters connected with the past period. The anti-socialist forces have not given up and will not give up the struggle, and the signs of this struggle can be felt by us in daily life. We must be prepared to take up the struggle. Only a party that authentically represents the interests of the working class, a party that rules itself democratically but is uniform in action, can undertake the struggle effectively.

Also today, Marian Orzechowski met with the party aktiv of railwaymen.

Orzechowski on Intelligentsia

LD152158 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting held at the Jagiellonian University was devoted to the attitudes and behavior of the Polish intelligentsia over the past few months. Political specialists from the Krakow scientific community took part in the meeting. Professor Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party's Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

He also participated in a meeting with the party aktiv of the Stanislaw Szadkowski engineering equipment works. Marian Orzechowski said, among other things: When today we ask ourselves, what kind of Poland and what kind of party we want, we must bear in mind that the Ninth PZPR Congress has already replied to this question. All that is necessary today is to work out the program which has already been worked out by the congress, or, rather, to turn that program into concrete action. it is the intention of the upcoming seventh Central Committee plenum to work out, among other things, a program declaration around which the process of consolidating party ranks ought to take place.

Milewski Chairs Law Commission

LD142034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The party Central Committee Law and Order Commission has made an assessment of the situation in the Justice Ministry. The deliberations were chaired by Miroslaw Milewski. A report on the situation in the ministry was presented by Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki. In the discussion the commission's members and invited guests submitted many proposals (?aiming at) the formation of the most effective directions of activity of the justice administration's machinery in the present complex period. The commission approved the work plan for the first half of this year.

PZPR Expulsions Appealed

LD131924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Commission of Appeals [komisja odwolan] of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress held a session under the chairmanship of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and examined the activities of the commission's teams which, in groups of voivodships, examine appeals against party sackings and punishments addressed to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

A total of 875 appeals have come in, including 549 against being sacked from the party, 102 against the decision to be crossed off from the list of party members, 63 against other party sanctions and 148 appeals asking for one's service within the party to be taken into consideration. Thirteen persons asked for permission to rejoin the party.

Sessions of the commission's teams have completed examination of 384 cases. Eighty-nine persons have had their party membership restored, 6 persons have been rehabilitated and 34 persons have had their party sanctions waived and have had their party service taken into consideration. As far as 255 persons are concerned, no grounds were found to justify changing previous decisions. The Presidium has made it incumbent on the commission's teams to examine, by March, all outstanding appeal cases. It has been ascertained that the examination of appeals is proceeding in accordance with the statutory principles and the usual procedures adopted by the Appeals Commission. This is preceded by individual interviews with the interested parties, especially in cases involving appeals against being removed from the party. Final decisions are being made on the basis of full documentation as well as the current opinion of the party organization.

Further procedures to be followed by the Appeal's Commission in its work have been agreed upon. The plans of commission teams examining the appeals from party members in individual voivodships have been approved.

Plenum Preparations Discussed

LD152356 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- The PUWP Commission for Intra-Party Affairs, meeting here today under the chairmanship of alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, discussed the state of preparations for the 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting and acquainted itself with changes in the party composition which have taken place over the last few months.

The commission concluded that positive processes and phenomena have occureed in party organisations and governing bodies, the activeness and rank of activities pursued by the basic party organisations was increasing. One expression of that activeness is the fact that party organizations are taking up social and occupational problems of the crews in factories and institutions, tasks resulting from the economic reform, and take an increasing interest in dealing with problems affecting their own environment.

A process of ideological and political strengthening of the party is under way and purification of the party ranks from ideologically alien people and those who infringe principles of the statute, as well as the moral ethical norms is in progress. During discussion speakers emphasized the need of consolidation of the party on the basis of Marxism and Leninism.

The postulate urging the framing and consistent implementation of new principles of the personnel policy was advanced. The personnel policy must be just and rational, based on the criteria of competence, occupational qualifications, organising skills, as well as high ideological and moral standards, the participants in the meeting stressed.

Emphasis was also placed on the need to step up control of implementation of resolutions adopted by the party as an indispensable condition to ensure greater effectiveness of action of all party organizations and governing bodies.

ZSL, PAX OFFICIALS HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD130946 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's United Peasant Party leader Roman Malinowski today met here with the Pax Catholic Association chairman Zenon Komender.

The two discussed lines of cooperation towards normalization of the socio-political and economic life as well as the strengthening of the socialist state. They stressed the importance of national accord and rebirth.

HAIG HOLDS MEETINGS, PRESS CONFERENCE ON VISIT

Arrives 12 Feb

AU121908 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived this evening in Romania on a visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Corneliu Bogdan, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

Arrival Statement

AU151424 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Feb 82 p 5

[Report on statement issued by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on arrival in Romania, on 12 February at Otopeni Airport]

[Text] In his statement to press correspondents at Otopeni Airport, the U.S. secretary of state said:

"My aides and I are of course very pleased to visit Romania. I was pleased and happy to accept the Romanian Government's invitation and to come on this visit. I am aware of the fact that for over 10 years the United States and Romania have been maintaining close contacts and have exchanged views on various bilateral and international issues.

"The purpose of this visit is to continue this process, and I am looking forward with great interest to my talks with President Ceausescu and with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, whom I met three times last year: once in Beijing, once in New York and once in Washington.

"Recent events in East Europe and in other parts of the world have again brought up problems that confront many countries when they attempt to follow their national destinies, without any foreign interference. America is profoundly concerned about those events. This visit constitutes a welcome opportunity to share our thought with the Romanian Government on those developments and on other international events.

"Naturally, we do not expect to have similar views on all topics. However, American-Romanian relations have as a starting point full agreement on one thing: each country's right to national independence and to full sovereignty, without foreign interference.

"Romania proclaims this right and exercises it in its relations with all nations in the world; it vigorously defends this right in the international arena, with the support and good will of nations that think in the same way.

"Romania's struggle for national independence is rooted in distant history, and appreciation for both the value and the price of this independence is an integral part of Romania's historical inheritance. We Americans have a deep respect for this historical inheritance."

Confers with Andrei

AU130920 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is visiting our country at the invitation of theRomanian Government. The talks are attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; John Scanlon, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest David Funderburk.

Talks were held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The talks were attended by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Corneliu Bogdan, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; John Scanlon, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and other Romanian and U.S. officials, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest David Funderburk.

During the talks, the sides examined the current stage and development prospects of bilateral Romanian-U.S. relations, and expressed satisfaction with the manysided expansion of bilateral cooperation. They also expressed their governments' determination to further expand and diversify these relations in the interests of the Romanian and American peoples. Stressing the increase recorded in the area of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, they pointed out various ways and means of continuously expanding Romanian-U.S. economic relations on mutually advantageous bases. The two ministers stressed the importance of the most-favored-nation clause as an important factor for developing bilateral Romanian-U.S. cooperation, and the need to adopt additional measures to consolidate its implementation in bilateral commercial exchanges.

Talks with Ceausescu

AU131848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and John Scanlon, acting assistant secretary of state for European affairs, were also present.

The U.S. secretary of state said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan give him the pleasant mission of extending a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as greetings and most cordial wishes. Alexander Haig also expressed his particular satisfaction at the meeting with the Romanian head of state and the visit to Romania. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him and asked him to extend greetings and best wishes to the U.S. President.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged detailed views on developing Romanian-U.S. relations and on principled issues of the current international life. During the talk, the sides pointed out the positive evolution of Bilateral relations in all fields, in the spirit of principles laid down in the Romanian-U.S. documents and understandings reached at the highest level. Both sides assessed that favorable opportunities exist to intensify these relations and expand Romanian-U.S. cooperation, particularly in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The sides expressed the determination to utilize the existing broad opportunities by proceeding from the conviction that the continuous promotion of cooperation between Romania and the United States is to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and serves the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two sides expressed concern over the current international tension which is a result of the accumulation of yet unsolved problems, the maintenance of states of conflict in various parts of the world, the deepening economic crisis and the increasing arms race. They stressed the responsibility incumbent upon all countries to individually act and make joint efforts to politically resolve differences between states through negotiations, to diminish tension and to eliminate force and the threat of force from international relations. Both sides expressed the determination to promote a policy of peace, cooperation and respect for national independence as a lasting foundation of detente and the socioeconomic development of all nations, in accordance with their own interests and without any outside interference.

The sides paid particular attention to the problem of disarmament. They stressed the need for efficient measures to halt the arms race and reduce armaments and troops by observing the security interests of all countries. In this respect, they emphasized the importance of the U.S.-USSR negotiations in Geneva and expressed the hope that they will conclude with concrete results leading to a reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe to an ever lower level, something which can open the way to real and significant reduction in all types of weapons, strategic and conventional ones as well as medium-range ones.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's position on the need for the participation in one form or another of all European states in the negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, since they are vitally interested in the success of the Geneva negotiations. Examining in detail the situation in Europe, the sides pointed out the need to act to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a united whole, so as to ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, a process which was initiated at the Helsinki conference.

The sides also exchanged views on the Middle East situation. In this respect, they stressed the need to do everything possible to reach a lasting peace in that area and to avoid any actions that could aggravate tension and raise new obstacles to attaining the legitimate aspirations of all peoples in that region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and U.S. Secretary of State Alexnder Haig expressed satisfaction at their talks, which are part and parcel of the positive practice established between Romania and the United States in recent years and highlighted the importance of intensifying Romanian-U.S. contacts and consultations at all levels, for ever better cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral and international levels, in the interest of constructively resolving the great problems facing contemporary mankind. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

After the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu invited Secretary of State Alexander Haig to a working luncheon. During the luncheon, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the Romanian head of state and the U.S. secretary of state continued their exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

Before leaving Bucharest, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave a press conference for Romanian and foreign journalists. On his departure at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest David Funderburk and members of the U.S. Embassy staff were also present.

Press Conference, Departure

AU151534 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Before leaving Romania, the secretary of state of the United States of America, Alexander Haig, met with Romanian and foreign journalists at a press conference.

In the statement he made at the beginning of the press conference the U.S. secretary of state expressed his satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and at the talk he had with the Romanian head of state.

"I would describe these discussions as cordial and with the same degree of frankness that has characterized the discussions between our two governments for over a decade," the U.S. secretary of state said. I did have an opportunity to deliver a letter from President Reagan to President Ceausescu which was a response from the President to an earlier piece of correspondence from the Romanian president.

During our discussions we focused on inter-European questions, broader East-West matters with a very clear focus on disarmament, both the discussions underway on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe in Geneva and strategic arms discussions as well. We discussed the current conference in Madrid, Latin America, the Middle East, southern Africa, and a broad range of mutual bilateral questions.

Highlighting the importance of the Bucharest talks Alexander Haig emphasized the significance of the dialogue on the lessening of tension in international life, on the promotion of seeking ways to constructive relationships on the basis of respect and mutual benefit. On many issues in fact, he stated, our foreign policy objectives are almost similar.

With regard to the Romanian-American relations he considered them good in general, the U.S. secretary of state referred among other things to the economic cooperation, pointing out that on a commercial level, two-way trade was increased from barely $300 million in 1973 to over $1 billion annually in just a short period of only 7 years.

I think the clear mark of mature relations between countries, he stressed, is the willingness of both sides to seek and maintain a dialogue, to seek resolutions to the problems which do exist. That has been and will continue being the nature of our relationship with Romania. We demonstrated by this visit that we are prepared to continue our constructive relationship with the government and the people of Romania. We have constructed with the Romanians a network of political, commercial, cultural and scientific ties which have operated to our mutual benefit and this is a relationship which should continue to broaden and deepen in the days and months ahead.

Highlighting that Romania's foreign policy is a long-standing and well-known policy, her stand on the major international issues, her firm attachment to the cause of national independence and sovereignty, the speaker underlined that highly important questions of the current international life were approached during the Bucharest talks. The discussions, he said, were held in a mutually confidential atmosphere.

Answering some questions concerning issues approached during the talks, Alexander Haig mentioned in that context the Geneva negotiations, highlighting that President Nicolae Ceausescu has been a long advocate of progress in arms control. Likewise, he stressed that a good exchange of views took place in relation to the Madrid conference. Mentioning that tactical differences exist between the two countries in the Romanian and American Governments' concern for the CSCE process to be preserved and safeguarded, Alexander Haig also said that there was a convergency on broad objectives as well as a desirability of maintaining confidence in and continue progress on the implementation of the Final Act. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1924 GMT on 13 February carries a version of Secretary Haig's press conference which adds at this point: "He said that he would interpret President Ceausescu's view as one which should be persevered and sought, meaning that the conference have a substantial outcome."]

During the press conference, Alexander Haig also set forth the U.S. stand on current international issues.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON FARM-FOOD PRODUCE PRICES

AU141505 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

["State Council Decree on Increasing and Improving the Correlation on Economic Principles of Retail Prices for Farm-Food Produce," adopted on 12 February in Bucharest]

[Text] The implementation of the 12th RCP Congress decisions on achieving a new quality in all social areas, the consistent implementation of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism in each unit, and efforts to strengthen workers self-management and self-administration have made it necessary to bring industrial prices up to date, in keeping with changes in production costs, especially in extractive industries, and with steep increases in the prices of imported raw and other materials, and with a view to ensuring profitable economic activities.

New prices have also been established for contracts on and purchases of agricultural produce, in view of the need to compensate for additional expenses incurred as a result of higher production and delivery prices for industrial machinery employed in agriculture, of new transportation tariffs, and of the need to encourage all agricultural producers to increase production and deliveries to state stocks, to enhance the profitablity of agricultural units, and to increase the incomes of village working people.

As a consequence of the application of the new industrial production and delivery prices and of new prices for agricultural production, contracts and purchases, it is now necessary to modify retail prices accordingly, so that they will reflect costs and ensure a certain profit -- which is obligatory for any economic activity. Moreover, this increase in retail prices for farm-food products was long overdue, since the prices of certain staples had not been changed in 25-30 years, although during this period people's incomes increased more than 10 times over and remunerations 7 times over.

At the same time, a better relationship must be ensured among the prices of various products, in accordance with their nutritional value and production costs, with a view to providing the economic units with material incentive to produce all the items and quality ranges required by the people for a rational diet.

Simultaneously with the increase in the price of farm-food products, appropriate cash compensations will be ensured by increasing remunerations, children's allowances and social security pensions. Thus, by the end of 1982 real remunerations will be 1.5 percent higher than in 1980. For that purpose, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I: Retail Prices

Article 1 -- Retail prices for farm-food products will be correlated on the basis of economic principles and will be increased by varying amounts, in accordance with the products' utilization value, quality, range and nutritional value, and with real production costs; they will thus incorporate an adequate net income, necessary for profitable activities at all economic units. Retail prices for farm-food products will be increased by approximately 35 percent of current prices.

Article 2 -- The increased prices for the main domestic and imported farm-food products are given in annexes 1 and 2. [presumably to be published in the press] retail prices for other farm-food products and ranges will be set, in accordance with the law, by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, with the approval of the State Committee for Prices, in correlation with the prices of similar products and in accordance with average increase percentages for groups and subgroups of products.

Article 3 -- Retail prices for fresh vegetables, early and summer potatoes, fruit, table grapes and watermelons will be set, in accordance with the law, by the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, by adding the average bonuses established under Decree No 395 of 1981, maximum transportation, supply and marketing fees, and according to specific cases, preservation, storage and prepackaging costs, as well as trade turnover tax and profit to production and contract costs.

Article 4 -- Commercial rebate quotas for farm-food products groups and subgroups will be reduced by an average of 12.5 percent.

Article 5 -- The maximum linits on current retail prices for groups and subgroups of farm-food products approved under the law are modified in accordance with the price increases envisaged in the present decree.

Chapter II: Public Catering Retail Prices

Article 6 -- The retail prices in public catering are increased in accordance with the retail price increases envisaged in the present decree.

Article 7 -- Within the limits set by the price increases envisaged in the present decree, public catering retail prices will be as follows:

-- Retail prices for major food products and for all beverages marketed through public catering units are established by the Ministry of Domestic Trade with the approval of the State Committee for Prices;

-- Prices for other food products and processed items are established by public catering commercial enterprises on the basis of the new retail prices and of added commercial quotas set by the Ministry of Domestic Trade with the approval of the State Committee for Prices, within the limit of the absolute value of current increases;

-- Prices will be set in strict accordance with the returns worked out and approved in keeping with legal provisions;

-- Retail prices for local bakery and cake products manufactured by public catering enterprises -- whose prices are set at local level -- are established by the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality;

-- Retail prices for public catering menus and dishes in spas catering to Romanian tourists on the basis of rest and treatment vouchers are established by the Ministry of Tourism with the approval of the State Committee for Prices.

Article 8 -- Prices for menus at pension-canteens at spas and at other canteens, prices for food products and menus are increased in accordance with the present decree and with the provisions of the law.

Article 9 -- Prices for rest and treatment vouchers sold before the date of the present decree for the months of February and March 1982 will remain unchanged.

Chapter III: Common and Final Dispositions

Article 10 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils shall take measures to efficiently utilize the agricultural material-technical basis, to improve production and labor organization, to achieve the planned vegetable and animal production, with a view to ensuring appropriate consumer supplies of farm-food products, in accordance with the program on regional self-supply and self-management.

Article 11 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Domestic Trade will take measures so that the manufacture, delivery and acceptance of products for market stocks should proceed strictly in keeping with the quality and structural ranges planned, with the requirements of a rational diet and with the incomes of the various categories of working people. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control, the State Committee for Prices and the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality will systematically supervise and ensure that all producer and marketing units strictly observe the prices set in keeping with ranges and qualities, and will take measures to preclude any price violations and to resolutely implement legal provisions.

Article 12 -- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Central Union of Goods Production, Purchase and Marketing will present proposals for measures apt to ensure a better organization of the commercial network, to reduce intermediary links and to shorten supply routes, and to better utilize means of transportation thus cutting back turnover costs and increasing profitability at commercial units; the proposals are to be presented within 60 days of the publication of the present decree. Socialist producer units and all agricultural workers will take measures to ensure appropriate preservation and storage of farm-food products for longer periods of time, so as to ensure regular consumer supplies of such products.

Article 13 -- The working people's councils, bodies of workers control, trade unions, youth and other mass and civic organizations are obligated to work to fully capitalize on all the resources available in each unit, to fulfill delivery quotas to market stocks of farm-food produce, to continually supervise and strengthen discipline, to strictly observe the prices envisaged in the present decree and quality specifications, to combat any forms of waste or profiteering.

Article 14 -- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other central and local bodies in charge of consumer goods marketing will take measures to mark, label and post the new prices, and will ensure that products are sold only in accordance with the present decree.

Artcle 15 -- The executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality are obligated to set maximum open market prices, which as a rule are to be the same as the retail prices envisaged in the present decree. In exceptional cases, the market prices of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and live poultry may be set by the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality 5 percent higher than the retail prices established for such products under the current decree.

Article 16 -- The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will draw up proposals for incorporating the appropriate changes in economic and financial plan indexes and in the volume and structure of the state budget for 1982, changes resulting from the implementation of the current decree.

Article 17 -- The ministries, other central and local bodies will reevaluate, in accordance with the law, the stocks of products existing at units subordinated to them on the date of enactment of the present decree, whose prices are changed, and will apply the differences in keeping with the norms established by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 18 -- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Tourism, the Central Union of Production, Purchase and Marketing cooperatives, the executive committees and bureaus of county people's councils are responsible for disseminationg and implementing to the letter the provisions of the current decree. For that purpuse, they will organize thorough studies of and debates on the decree by all personnel employed in the commercial network or in price setting and control; they will ensure that the new prices are posted and systematically supervised, and will disseminate the obligations connected to continuously increasing the efficiency of socialist units. They will thoroughly train the working personnel in their duties, obligations and responsibilities, with a view to strengthening price discipline and ensuring their legality, and combating any profiteering.

After studying and becoming familiar with the decree provisions, the personnel listed under the preceding article are obligated to sign a document attesting that they are aware of the regulations stipulated in the decree, and are directly responsible for strict implementation of its duties.

Article 19 -- The present decree comes into force on 15 February 1982. The prices, price ceilings and commercial rebates subject to change; state subsidies for farm-food products, and any other dispositions to the contrary, become null and void on the same date.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA ON THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU121922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Feb (AGERPRES) -- In a commentary on the works in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, daily SCINTEIA remarks in its February 12 issue that the session of the new committee started under not so favorable political auspices, considering it necessary that under the current international circumstances the committee should pass urgently from the stage of general debates to actual, concrete negotiations, to the translation into life of the numerous recommendations conveyed under resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Romania, SCINTEIA stresses, considers that pride of place should be given to the nuclear disarmament, to the halting of production, improvement and testing of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of the existing stockpiles and the banning of the nuclear weapons. What little progress was marked in Geneva in certain collateral domains of disarmament can by no means make up for the measures which are necessary to be urgently taken for nuclear disarmament, cautions the daily, adding that the serious situation come about in Europe and especially the schemes of emplacing new medium-range missiles on the continent urgently demand accords on halting the emplacement of such missiles and the removal of the existing ones and, in general, of any kind of nuclear weapon on our continent.

As the paper shows, at present there is practically every condition at hand in the committee for a basic approach to the nuclear issues. What is essential now is that all states should prove the necessary political will for negotiations to be started in this domain which is of vital importance for mankind's fate.

Mentioning that special attention is to be paid at the current session to making final a global programme of disarmament, so that it may be submitted to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, SCINTEIA writes: The various documents, programmes, resolutions, etc., negotiated and endorsed in various international fora should not remain mere declarations of intentions, but be actually translated into life. Declaring for the finalization of the negotiations in domains related to other mass destruction weapons and systems, such as the chemical and radiologic weapons, Romania equally opines that the respective negotiations should in no way affect the absolute priority which the committee should attach to the nuclear questions. No doubt, in elaborating practical solutions for the disarmament negotiations. An important role can and must be played by the scientists who, by the nature of their preoccupations, are the ones to know best the effects of the nuclear weaponry, of all mass destruction weapons in general, and equally to plead with the perfect arguments they have at hand, for banning such weapons as a condition of mankind's survival. In this frame, a closer link between the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the scientists and their organizations would be welcome.

Stressing the demand for the adoption of measures on reducing arming and the military expenditures and mentioning again the proposals advanced in this sense by Romania, like those related to the reduction of the arms and armed effectives, the withdrawal of the foreign troops to within the national frontiers, the dismantlement of the foreign military bases, the renunciation of shows of force by the frontiers of other states, the abolition of the military blocs, the daily concludes: Any step ahead toward the endorsement and enforcement of such measures is of a nature to help consolidating inter-state confidence and improving the general political climate.

Under the circumstances, the works of the Geneva committee acquire special signification, as it is necessary that everything possible be done in order to lend a constructive spirit on the negotiations, in view of their conclusion in positive results. Their signification is still more emphasized by the fact that these works proceed concomitantly with the Soviet-American negotiations taking place in Geneva, too, on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. It is obvious that between the latter, bilateral negotiations, and the multilateral negotiations within the committee there is a relation of mutual influence. Any positive or negative evolution in one forum being of a nature to directly bear on the other.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- Bucharest, 11 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A Romanian-Cuban governmental protocol was signed in Bucharest on February 11 on goods exchanges for 1982. According to the protocol the volume of mutual goods exchanges will substantially grow as to 1981 and further diversify. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 11 Feb 82 AU]

NEW ALBANIAN DISORDER REPORTED IN KOSOVO 14 FEB

Initial Belgrade Radio Report

AU142131 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Tonight after 1900, after the basketball match between the Univerzitet and Jezica teams which was held in the 25 May Sports Hall in Pristina, several hundred fans who were in the hall began to chant "Kosovo Republic." They also shouted other hostile slogans. They proceeded from the sports hall toward the student dormitories where they were joined by numerous residents of the student center who were in the dormitories at that time. Following an intervention by the security organs, the students dispersed while they shouted abusive messages to residents of the Pristina residential settlement of Ulpijana and to the state security organs.

Further Belgrade Radio Report

AU151551 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] Last night we reported the news on student disorders in Pristina. Now we carry a more extensive report by our correspondent Milisav Milic on the nationalist rioting during and after the basketball game between the Ljubljana Jezica and the Pristina Univerzitet teams:

Everything started even before the beginning of that champinship game. The announcer announced the composition of the teams in the Albanian language but was prevented from doing the same in Serbo-Croatian because the audience, numbering some 3,000 people, noisily shouted and whistled. The unbecoming behavior of a number of fans also continued during the game. A nationalist delirium broke out after the game, which ended with the victory of the home team. Leaving the 25 May Sports Arena, a large group of young girls and boys separated itself from the crowd and began to chant hostile slogans. The slogan "Kosovo Republic" was heard most frequently. But other known slogans from the irredentist arsenal were also heard. The demonstrators shouted: "Constitution and republic by hook or crook," "Down with traitors," "Unity, unity" and "We want our comrades," referring to the comrades who are in prison because of their participation in the counterrevolution. As is known, 280 persons have been sentenced because of their openly hostile activities. A firecracker was also heard in the noise of loudly shouted slogans. It was also noticed that aim was taken [gadjanje] at official vehicles and members of the militia.

In connection with this event, the communal committee of the League of Communists and the Presidium of the city conference of the Socialist Alliance have held a joint session at which they noted that the nationalists used a sports event for their organized hostile action. At the time that the communists and all working people and youth are making efforts to restore full stability in Kosovo, the openly hostile action of the irredentists last night confirms the fact that the irredentists have not as yet been completely defeated. For this reason the highest Pristina political forums have called for the most energetic measures against the hostile elements which are trying to stop the process of normalization of the political situation in the province. It is suggested that all working people and citizens be informed about this hostile act and that the organizations of the League of Communists analyze the political and security situation which continues to be considered difficult. This is confirmed among other things by last night's action of the Albanian nationalists. This understandably requires greater vigilance by all and a more consistent struggle against hostile activities as well as against waverers and opportunists whose behavior is grist to the mill of the irredentists.

Your reporter, who watched the events last night, has the impression that that was the most violent action by the Albanian nationalists since the March and April demonstrations of last year.

Pristina Meeting on Incident

LD151738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 15 Feb 82

["Statement from Joint Session of Pristina LC Municipal Committee and SAWP Municipal Conference" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee and the SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium announced at their joint session today that they judged last night's behavior by some supporters during and after the women's basketball match between two first league teams, Univerzitet from Pristina and Jezica from Ljubljana, as an organized hostile appearance. The statement said this sports meeting was used for singing hostile (?songs) and afterwards, for crowd activity and the shouting of slogans taken from the enemy's well-known arsenal.

The statement adds that at a time when communists, working people and young people are making efforts aimed at stabilization and normalization of the political situation and of relations in Pristina, such an open manifestation of enemy activity confirms that he is still not beaten. By his open activity last night he caused the most serious threat to public order and peace since last year's hostile demonstrations.

Both forums censure most forcefully the open provocation and activity of the enemy and demand that he be exposed, and that the most forceful ideopolitical and other measures be taken against all forces and tendencies which are attempting to oppose the process of stabilization and normalization of the political situation and of relations in Pristina and the province. The League of Communists Municipal Committee and the SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium concluded that all communists, working people, citizens and young people should be acquainted in detail with the lastest activity by the enemy, and that meetings of League of Communists basic organizations and of SAWP branches and Socialist Youth Federation organizations should be held in all environments in order to assess the political and security situation and to take the most forceful measures. Both organs also called for a more open struggle against vacillators and opportunists, whose behavior plays into the hands of the enemy.

RILINDJA Comment

AU152158 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The following is a commentary carried by RILINDJA in tomorrow's issue in connection with last night's (?incidents provoked by sports fans during and after the baskedball game at the 25 May Sports Arena):

What happened last night at the 25 May Sports Arena in Pristina during the game between the Universitet and Jezica women's basketball teams and, after it, at the student center complex justly caused concern among the working people and citizens whose primary preoccupation at this time is to increase production, improve labor productivity and do everything toward the economic, and thereby also political, stabilization in Kosovo, begins the RILINDJA commentary. The use of the word preoccupation is not accidental in this connection because it appeared that it has finally become clear to all that political instability and thus also such hostile disorders as those of last spring and those of last night benefit no one in our community and especially not the Albanian nationality.

One of our listeners who answered our questions expressed only the wish for the new year, that is, the wish that 1981 not repeat itself. We are convinced that this was the wish of the majority of Kosovo inhabitants, including primarily the Albanians who were most heavily hit by the nationalism which appeared among their ranks and which later also nurtured other nationalisms.

It seems that the demand that everyone first clean his own backyard is being fulfilled with difficulties precisely as much because of the hostile as because of the irresponsible, historically mistaken and essentially [word indistinct] behavior of the Albanian nationality itself. This primitivism and bravado [Albanian word "kapadaillek" used] is not in line at all with the humanitarian character of sport, especially if the sport is used for hostile activity when its mission is to destroy the walls that divide and build the bridges that united not only the peoples and nationalities within the state borders but also the peoples of different races and political beliefs.

In this context it is necessary to consider the indignation and revulsion provoked by the behavior of a group of fans last night which was condemned by all who want and strive for peace and progress. It seems as though one section of the younger people lacks the courage to oppose the evil and the sense of realism to understand the moment that threatens the systems and countries in large proportions [sentence as heard]. In other words, it is difficult to understand the passive attitude of that majority which saw last night's events and failed to take any steps to persuade those involved that this was not good. [passage indistinct]

It is known that self-management is not without enemies: hegemonism, dogmatism, unitariansim, irredentism, nationalism, technobureaucratism and several other -isms which we recognized and experienced in the past are the ideologies which do not favor national equality and progress, the assertion of the peoples and the freedoms for the individual members of the peoples, the freedoms such as we enjoy in our socialist society.

We need order and peace more than ever to be able to carry out with clear minds and confidence the leection activities of delegates in sociopolitical communities and to elect those who really deserve to be elected and who enjoy the support of a majority and to prepare the highest party meetings as well as possible. At this same time, there are individuals or small groups who are trying, and at times succeeding, in working for foreign interests and to the detriment of the interests of the working people and citizens and against the people and the workers class. For who but an enemy can want to prevent sports events from taking place normally, to obstruct the process of growth of the Kosovo University from which more is expected now than in the past. It is expected to provide experts for the economy and society, to give wings to a quicker development of Kosovo, relying on the already tested solidarity of the workers class of all Yugoslavia.

This difficult situation certainly hinders and harms the further development of the province and the country and therefore it is important to stabilize it as soon as possible. On thing is clear: No one will be allowed to play with the fate of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and our entire country, with the national equality, the socialist self-management and other achievements of our revolution because stability is a condition for a secure present and for our happier future. This is not an empty phrase but a fact of essential importance, RILINDJA concludes in the commentary, which it carries in connection with the hostile actions of a number of fans during and after last night's game between the Pristina Univerzitet and the Ljubljana Jezica women's basketball teams.

Earlier Kosovo Joint Session

LD132202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a joint session today, at which they appraised the political and security situation in the province. The session was attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the Yugoslav Presidency; Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Branislav Skembarevic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The Presidium and the Presidency examined the political and security situation in all spheres of socioeconomic and political life in the province. They appraised the extent and intensity of ideopolitical activity pursued by the Kosovo League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces with the view to achieving stability of the overall situation in Kosovo.

The session pointed to the main directions of ideopolitical and social activity on implementing tasks agreed on the basis of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists. The session stated that intensive ideopolitical activity is in progress in all enviornments in the province, which contributes to a continuous improvement of political and security situation in the province. However, assessing the political and security situation in Kosovo, the session stated that what makes the situation very complex is the existence of hostile activity, problems and difficulties in the economy and in the development of socialist self-management relations, as well as various mistakes and weaknesses in the implementation of employment policy, distribution of income and housing policy, and inefficiency of administrative organs.

The Presidium and the Presidency stressed the need to intensify the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies, self-management organs and administrative organs in the solving of concrete problems and tasks in their respective environments, on the basis of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists.

By way of an all-involving ideopolitical activity among workers, young people and citizens in cities and villages on unmasking enemy slogans, misinformation and other manifestations of enemy activity and by efficiently suppressing enemy propaganda, a resolute, consistent and organized struggle must be waged to implement the policy of economic stabilization and the tasks laid down in the medium-term plan of the province's development, as well as further development of self-management socialist relations and eliminating many weaknesses present in the work of the League of Communists, sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies and various self-management and administrative organs.

Particular stress was laid on tasks connected with the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, togetherness and mutual trust among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia and the country as a whole, tasks connected with creating all the conditions necessary to put an end to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, as well as tasks on strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and ensuring a more decisive role of workers in associated labor and society as a whole. Particular stress was laid on the need for intensive and creative conduct of the public information media in stressing positive trends in the overall activity and in publicly unmasking every attempt at hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as any other nationalism. With the League of Communists at the head, a decisive and organized struggle should be waged against enemy attempts to spread its activity in the ranks of schools and student youth and among students in general.

Special attention should be paid to contacts with our workers temporarily employed abroad, since the enemies of Yugoslavia both in the country and abroad try to take advantage of uninformed workers of Albanian nationality and to recruit individuals along the line of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In the forthcoming activities in the League of Communists, in the period up to the congresses and party conferences and in connection with the elections to delegate assemblies, unity of communists and working people along the line of the LCY policy must be secured.

Situation in Presevo

AU121738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Milenko Stojanovic report]

[Text] At a joint session of all three chambers of the communal Assembly today, Abedin Selmi, president of the assembly, submitted his resignation. A few days ago, Durgut Krasnici, president of the communal conference of the League of Communists, also resigned. In explaining their resignations, they stressed that they felt responsible for the fact that the enemy's activity was continuing in this commune, which is predominantly populated by Albanians, and that the political-security situation continues to complex. Milenko Stojanovic reports:

The counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo had found an echo among members of the Albanian nationality in Presevo Commune. In the process of political differentiation, 11 members were expelled from the League of Communists, while a number of persons were given prison terms. The students from this area who participated in the demonstrations in Kosovo lost their scholarships, while a number of students were expelled from schools. However, this activity was brief. What happened then was self-satisfaction and a relaxation activity.

The enemy took advantage of this situation and has particularly intensified his activity in recent months. Hostile slogans are being scribled and leaflets and other materials distributed. Pupils of Albanian nationality physically attacked pupils of Serbian nationality at the Reljan primary school. These assessments were made at the last session of the communal conference of the League of Communists, at which it was also stressed that the political-security situation in the commune was rather complex.

There can be no doubt that the leading sociopolitical workers in the commune bear responsibility for this situation. For this reason Durgut Krasnici, president of the communal Assembly, resigned, while at today's joint session of all chambers Abedin Selimi did the same. The communal conference decided that in the coming period the struggle against all kinds of hostile activity must be at the center of attention of all communists, as well as other sociopolitical structures, citizens and working people. Much greater attention must be paid to the economic development of this area. Significant results have already been achieved in this respect.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS KOSOVO

LD130532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today held a session chaired by Nikola Stojanovic. It discussed past activity in realizing the tasks from the political platform concerning the LCY's action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The introductory report on the activities of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communistis, other sociopolitical organizations, self-managing and state organs, organizations of associated labor and other institutions of the system since the beginning of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo was submitted by Andjelko Vasci, Executive Secretary of the Presidium.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and state organs of the republic from the very beginning of the nationalist actions from the positions of Albanian irredentism have held a clear view on defining and condemning these actions and have displayed resolve in the concrete struggle against these and other hostile activities. The escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has objectively led to a higher degree of manifestation of the other forms of nationalism as well, which has laid an even heavier stress on the duty to step up the struggle against nationalism in every environment and in that way also make a contribution to the suppression of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The attitudes of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists on the causes and consequences of the developments in Kosovo and its contribution to the concrete action aimed at overcoming them are grounded in the historical realization of the dialectical link between the class aspect and the national aspect and of the need for timely and resolute struggle against all the forms of nationalism, especially in one's own environment. This attitude at the same time reflects the conviction of the firm orientation that in the struggle against one form of nationalism one must never underestimate the various forms and phenomena through which other forms of nationalism and various other antisocialist and antiself-management phenomena manifest themselves.

In the course of the activity and in particular within the framework of the assessment of the political and security situation the starting point was the firm conviction that the League of Communists, the working class, working people and citizens of Kosovo possess the strength which they need, following the policy of the LCY, the attitudes of the Serbian League of Communists and the program of action of the Kosovo League of Communists and with the participation, support and cooperation of the entire Yugoslav community, to be able to settle accounts with the exponents of the counterrevolutionary activities and to continue to develop and consolidate socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness.

The Presidium noted the particular importance in the course of the implementation of the LCY's political platform to date of the realization, intensification and further promotion of all the forms of cooperation with the organizations and organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Certain results so far have been achieved in this connection. Cooperation was particularly developing in the spheres of the economy, education, science, culture and information. The Presidium concluded that on the basis of analyses of past activities and acquired experiences, it was necessary to speed up the realization of the concrete program so far worked out for this cooperation and work on the adoption of new programs, so that total cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is able to expand and to be further enriched and developed.

The discussion at the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium also dwelt on the tasks which stemmed from the LCY's political platform and concern the realization of equality between nations and nationalities. It was noted that significant results have been achieved in realizing the rights of the nationalities which lived in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, especially in the field of education (instruction in mother tongue, radio programs, television broadcasts and so forth). Stress was laid, however, on the need to carry out a more thorough analysis of the position of all the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the results being achieved with regard to the abovementioned and other questions which provide the criteria concerning the principle of equality and togetherness.

The Presidium concluded that on the basis of the discussion so far held, results so far achieved and experience so far gained, further activities should be initiated in the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists in the interest of the fuller carrying out of the tasks arising from the political platform for the LCY's action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo and from the attitudes and documents of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. Particular attention was drawn during the discussion to the obligations and social responsibility of the public information media with regard to objective, constructive and complete reporting on the activities and results which the Serbian League of Communists and the Kosovo League of Communists were achieving in the realization of the LCY's political platform and especially on the efforts and struggle of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

TITOGRAD MEETING VIEWS ALBANIAN TV PENETRATION

AU131609 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Ljubomir Djikanovic report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 8 Feb -- It remains to be seen whether or not the discussion on the "destiny of television channel 12," which POLITIKA has also reported, is a problem that has been created. This view was heard at today's session of the republican committee for transportation and communications.

However, it is difficult to get over the impression that opposing views on this problem between the branch services of the republican committee for transportation and communications and the responsible organs of Titograd radio and television, and not just them, have contributed to initiating a discussion whose aim is to prevent Tirana television influence from penetrating into certain areas of our country, as well as preventing the penetration of television systems of other countries.

Eng Toko Ivanic, technical director of Titograd radio and television, today drew attention to the fact that Albania has ordered another "80 relay and repeater towers" in addition to the already erected relay towers on the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Further aggressiveness by neighboring Albania toward Yugoslav territory and the Yugoslav television system will necessarily call for protective measures by us.

It was said at today's discussion between representatives of the branch services of the committee for transportation and communications and the responsible people from Titograd radio and television that to abandon television channel 12 would in practice mean a greater or smaller opportunity for Albanian television's influence to penetrate into parts of Yugoslav territory.

The republican committee for transportation and communications proposed today, among other things, to the Executive Council and to other organs that "channel 12 should not be abandoned." The committee proceeded from the assessment and interpretation of authoritative legal experts that there is no controversy as regards the use of television channel 12 for television purposes in all European countries, and thus also in Albania and Yugoslavia. The only thing controversial is whether or not the Albanian side will coordinate on an equal footing with our country on the use of this channel on its territory, something that Yugoslavia has also advocated in the past.

It was also proposed to the Executive Council that measures be taken so that the Bjelasnica transmitter television channel 12, which up to now has not been at full strength, will operate at the allowed strength. According to Veselin R. Djuranovic, who chaired the session, the operation of this transmitter also influences the reception of the Albanian television program in Kosovo.

ARMY PAPER ON ZADAR ALBANIAN NATIONALIST TRIAL

AU141741 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2221 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Br. Miletic article: "Current Affairs: Zadar Trial"]

[Text] The news that the Zadar District public prosecutor has filed an indictment against three members of the Albanian nationality and that the three accused individuals received their deserved punishment at the end of last week would not have warranted any great attention if the names of the three defendants had not been accompanied by the information that they had committed the crime of association for the purpose of hostile activity while they served their military service terms in several garrisons in Dalmatia. Thus, it was the former soldiers who were tried for the acts committed during their military service term. And this fact as well as the fact that what was involved was one of the few cases of trial of irredentism outside the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo gave a new dimension to that trial in the eyes of our general public and especially the military public.

The first question that comes to mind in this connection is: How was the Red People's Front, whose seat is in the town of Kukesi in the neighboring People's Republic of Albania, able to extend its tentacles even to military units and inject some individuals -- even if only some individuals -- with the poison of nationalism. The second curious thing in this connection concerns the educational political work in the units in which the defendants succeeded in forming an illegal nationalist and irredentist group and, for a certain time, pursued their activities aimed at the "the social and national liberation of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and its unification with the People's Republic of Albania." And third: It seemed that there was no one who would not want to see what the individuals -- who fight for such "great" goals for which they are prepared to come into conflict with the laws of a democratic society which is certainly more humane than the society that incites them to their senseless actions -- look like and what they have to say in this connection.

However, it turned out that, at least as regards the personalities of the members of the Red People's Front, it was not worth making the long trip to attend their trail before the Zadar District Court Council. The confused, miserable students did not resemble for a single moment people who are really fighting for something, who know what they want and are able to explain their actions with arguments that would at least make some sense. They were blaming each other and quarreling before the judge, trying to "prove" their innocence and, wonder of wonders, could not cease wondering what the organization that they were accused of belonging to was because they had allegedly never heard about it before.

Some 20 people in the court, mainly witnesses, relatives of the defendants and journalists (the court could accommodate three times as many) were able to watch the extraordinary efforts of Ladislav Judnic, president of the council, to formulate the defendants' statements and dictate them for the court's records, in strict respect for the lawfulness and correctness of the court's procedure. The translator for the Albanian language also was not much help because of the defendants' frequently confused and incomplete statements. For instance, it took 10 minutes to determine whether or not one of the defendants was a student. It turned out that he has never even entered a university. Someone else registered him at the university but he himself has never attended any lectures nor, it seemed, had any intention of studying.

Nevertheless, a spark of something "interesting" did appear here and there in the statements by the three "intellectuals," something interesting which would especially compel the correspondent of a foreign newspaper to take up his pen, straining to hear the dialogue between the judge and defendants as well as possible. This happened whenever the army, human relations in units, the position of soldiers of Albanian nationality or some details of soldiers' life were mentioned. The first defendant, Adem Cekaj, did not shrink from slandering the army. In the army, he was "mistreated" because of his Albanian nationality and because he does not know the official language well (it was evident at the trial that he speaks Serbo-Croatian quite fluently) as a loader of a recoilless gun he was compelled in exercises to carry a "heavier" load than others; he was pressured during the investigating process and so forth.

These were grave accusations for someone who does not know relations in the army. Fortunately, the defendants themselves subsequently refuted these accusations under the weight of evidence. Still, hearing them, it is regrettable that they are not heard also by some commanding officers and commanders, if for not other reason than to see what exactly is used by the people who fall into the claws of nationalists, counterrevolutionaries and sworn enemies of our society.

POLAND'S KUBIAK RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ENVOY

LD132304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had talks in Warsaw with Muhidin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland. Kubiak pointed to the main preoccupations and chief tasks facing the PZPR and its leadership at this moment, particularly in overcoming present difficulties in the economic and political life in Poland. Both sides expressed interest in cooperation and exchange of experiences in sociopolitical, scientific and other spheres of interest to both Yugoslavia and Poland.

SUNDIC SCORES USE OF POLISH ISSUE AT CSCE

LD122040 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Madrid diplomatic parade, at which an unprecedented display of bloc rhetorics took place today, is likely to remain recorded in the history of world diplomacy as the worst possible way of approaching the problems facing the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation. True, enough, it was already known that the Western countries, following a well-established scenario, would raise the Polish question and endeavor to make the work of the Madrid meeting conditional on the normalization of life in Poland. However, it was also hinted, especially in West Europe, that this would be done with moderation and sense of realism. These hints have been proved wrong as the bloc machinery has even called into question everything that was achieved in Madrid before the introduction of martial law in Poland and, together with all this, the possibility of continuing the dialogue in the new conditions [words indistinct].

No one denies that the Polish events and all that is going on in connection with Poland have upset and jeopardized peace in Europe and the world. The question which poses itself, however, is whether the manner in which the Madrid meeting has resumed work can bring to the peoples of Europe what they want -- peace and stability. It is obvious that although the blocs may have been motivated by such aspirations, they gave them little consideration not only with regard to the brief momemt of their mutual clash, but also with regard to the time ahead.

The Polish issue was merely a pretext for the undermining of the Madrid conference, not so much because of Madrid or Poland as because of other problems over which the two blocs, and primarily the two superpowers, are in dispute. We are referring above all to the totally different ways of approaching the problem of disarmament and the crisis of trust, behind which lie unconcealed ambitions to preserve, consolidate and perhaps even expand their position in Europe and the world. It is well know, after all, that even before the introduction of martial law in Poland, that is at the time when it was believed that this would take place, the two superpowers were battling for superiority in Europe, primarily in the field of missiles, and that all this led to the European Continent becoming the world's biggest arsenal of the most destructive weapons and thus also a prisoner of these weapons. The Polish crisis only served as a pretext to keep things as they are and is likely also to serve as a pretext for adding new arms to the existing arsenal of arms in Europe.

There can be no change for the better in Poland through raising the Polish question at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. One may even say that it will further exacerbate the already difficult situation and in particular the Polish people's position. In fact the tighter the noose around Poland, the easier the dogmatic forces will find it to justify a grave crisis and their own actions as a result of non-Polish factors. Anyone who fails to take this into account is on the way toward pushing Poland and Poland's present position into an even deeper abyss. It goes without saying that none of this is meant to be a justification of the introduction of martial law and of the policy which led to it. On the contrary, what we are primarily concerned with is the condemnation of any misuse of the crisis and of the attempts to use the crisis to promote aims which are not Polish. Consequently, things will not in the least be easier for Poland if the Conference on European Security and Cooperation collapses. In fact, as a result, things would be more difficult for everyone. The collapse of the Madrid conference would represent the collapse of the numerous efforts made primarily by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe to ensure that the continent's serious problems are discussed seriously. The question which remains is, who will dare to take such a risk without being blamed for the possible consequences.

FEC'S DRAGAN COMMENTS ON TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD141754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council (Government) Zvone Dragan today favourably assessed the talks he had in Washington last week with members of the U.S. administration and representatives of banks and other business quarters. In a statement on return here, Zvone Dragan pointed out that the talks centered on the further promotion of Yugoslav-U.S. relations, especially concerning greater commodity exchange, more vigorous financial cooperation, greater industrial coproduction, and joint investments in the Yugoslav economy.

Zvone Dragan explained that U.S. administration representatives showed readiness to reduce certain import obstacles and so help improve conditions for marketing Yugoslav-made goods in the U.S. They also promised they were to support all forms of joint investments and coproduction ventures between U.S. and Yugoslav firms. According to Zvone Dragan, the U.S. administration, banking and other business circles displayed particular interest in the policy of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization, with which he had familiarized them in detail. At the close of Dragan's visit to the U.S., the State Department released an announcement saying among other things that content was voiced at the (?talks) with the development of U.S.-Yugoslav cooperation.

SIBERIAN GAS PIPELINE RAMIFICATIONS VIEWED

LD151412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- POLITIKA of Belgrade considers that the construction of a natural gas pipeline between West Siberia and the Federal Republic of Germany opens a new but also "two-way street". The Soviet Union's dependence on such opening towards Western Europe should not necessarily be smaller than the one with which Western Europe must reckon by relying on Siberian gas deliveries. POLITIKA draws from that the supposition that the greater economic interests of the Soviet Union in Western countries' markets, the more cautious conduct of the Soviet policy towards those countries will be.

POLITIKA points out that, if everything ends well, agreements on the Soviet gas will, perhaps, indissolubly bind West European industry to Siberian natural energy sources, and the Soviet economy to Western equipment and technological sources. However, the paper considers that such interdependence is controversial to the extent to which it could be desirable in a happier future. The daily writes that Americans are most apprehensive about it.

As for Siberian gas, POLITIKA emphasizes, the point is not "only is Europe displaying 'disobedience' to the U.S. neither the U.S. can issue orders, nor are there in Western Europe an allied grouping which would have to be obedient," [as received] The daily writes and concludes: "Where economic interests are unharmonizably different, and in energy they are precisely such, political agreement is increasingly difficult to extract".

KOSTIC DENIES RUMORS ON FOREIGN DEBT, INFLATION

LD151210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic has stated that Yugoslavia's external debt totals (?18.3) billion dollars. Of this sum, the debt to the countries of the convertible currency area amounts to 16.8 billion dollars. Kostic thereby denied some rumours abroad according to which Yugoslavia's total foreign debt was 27 billion dollars. In an interview with a Belgrade paper the federal secretary for finances stated that Yugoslavia's action for ensuring financial credits in the West was under way. There was favourable results of this action so far in the countries where estimates of its outcome in them exist, he added.

Kostic also denied speculation that Yugoslavia had planned a lower inflation rate of around 15 per cent for 1982 allegedly under pressure from the International Monetary Fund. He stated that the concept of the country's price policy, providing for a 15-percent increase for this year, had been formulated already last July. The IMF subsequently assessed Yugoslavia's policy as "very courageous" and noted that the country was doing everything necessary to bring about structural changes and the policy of stabilization, so that the fund had no additional conditions.

Yugoslavia plans that its balance-of-payments deficit with the convertible currency area this year does not exceed 500 million dollars, which is by 900 million dollars below 1981. Last year Yugoslavia significantly reduced its balance-of-payments deficit, to solely 750 million dollars. Balance-of-payments surplus of 250 million dollars was achieved with the clearing area. The deficit with the convertible currency area amounted to 1.4 billion dollars, which is by 100 million dollars below the schedule.

DELEGATE FRANIC ADDRESSES HAVANA WFTU MEETING

LD142158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The trade union movement and workers of the world are facing serious [word indistinct] which threaten to heighten the danger for peace and security in the world. This is a result of bloc confrontation, the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, domination and hegemony the aim of which is to thwart the legitimate aspirations of a great number of peoples towards their full national, political and economic emancipation. This has been said by Josip Franic, Presidency member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council in addressing the Tenth World Trade Union Congress in Havana. The Yugoslav trade union is attending the congress as observer.

Franic said that the international economic crisis, a consequence of the inequitable international economic order, hits the working class the most. The worsening of the international economic situation also affects socialist countries, including Yugoslavia, he said. There is a constant need, said Franic, for workers and leading forces in socialist countries to seek and find answers to problems arising in the process of socialist socio-economic development. The ignoring of these problems leads to deep socio-economic crises, like the present crisis in Poland, he added. We are convinced that the working class of Poland has the necessary strength to find by itself, without foreign interference, solutions to the crisis the country is undergoing, Franic said. The working class in every country has the right to independently decide on the concept, role and tasks of its trade unions, Franic said. He pointed to the need of eliminating mutual distrust, tension and rivalry in the trade union movement. This, he said, would help to undertake joint actions for the solving of major problems such as peace, disarmament, development, the material and social problems of workers and other problems.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH VISITING EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

LD121720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today met with an Egyptian parliamentary delegation currently on a visit to Yugoslavia. In the ensuing talk, they discussed the activities of the Non-aligned Movement concerning the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad. The need was pointed out of intensifying the nonaligned countries' efforts for ensuring the success of the conference. Vrhovec and the Egyptian parliamentary delegation also discussed bilateral cooperation and the current international situation, particularly in the Middle East. The Egyptian parliamentary delegation, which is in this country at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, is headed by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Parliament Muhammad 'Abdallah.